

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 408.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., QNT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Waggons and discharged soldiers have gone through the streets of this city to-day, collecting supplies of all kinds for the inhabitants of Chateau d'U, whose houses were burned down by the Prussians. Subscriptions have also been opened in their behalf.

The weather continues unfavourable for military movements. For several days rains have fallen steadily, and most of the time high winds prevailed in the north of France. The Prussians in Normandy and the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery. It is remarked the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter, the more inhumanly they treat the French inhabitants. They destroy farming utensils, looms and manufactures, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying food they cannot eat or carry away.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The World's London special says:—A correspondent at Ostend sends extracts from the press of Cologne, Berlin and Brussels, setting forth the severe pressure of the times on the people. The prices of all necessities of life are rising. Societies are forming for the support of the enormous number of families thrown upon the charity of the public. In the cities of the Elbe and the capital prostitution increasing to an extent which alarms the sanitary authorities. The general feeling of the country is growing bitterly hostile to a continuance of the war, and the Liberals are no longer silenced by the authorities in their protests, as the feeling which they represent has become too strong to be suppressed by force.

The World's special correspondent at Metz says that Gen. Cointet, commandant of the garrison at Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was abundantly able to protract the defence into the winter, that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance both for the army and population.—The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon the full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis of withdrawing the German armies from France and concluding a peace.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-morrow. The whole number of prisoners is now represented to be 173,000, including three Marshals and 6,000 officers.

Twenty citizens of Boulogne have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French sorties from Paris.

At Orleans the Prussian bands play every evening, but the inhabitants remain closely housed. The shops are all closed, and the women appear in mourning.

In nearly all Departments now held by the Prussians, influential citizens are compelled to ride on the locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which they say is the only way to prevent tearing up of the tracks by French non-combatants.

The spoils captured at Metz include 8,000 guns, forty millions of francs of the French war fund, and twenty millions of the French civil government department funds.—It is estimated that the Germans have taken up to the present day 320,000 prisoners.

L'Union publishes a report that in the vicinity of Paris a band of franc-tireurs nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

AMIENS, Oct. 28th.—The Prussians were defeated at Formerie this morning by troops of the line and Mobiles and a small force of artillery. The village of Bourisse was burned by the petroleum shells of the enemy. The French still hold the railway from this place to Rouen, and the communication between the two cities is perfect, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the Prussians to destroy it. A despatch says the Prussians have evacuated Courville in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, near Chartres, after an engagement with the Mobiles and volunteers.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—The Government sat in council last night till, a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:—

"The French Republic—Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite. Frenchmen.—Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends upon us to mount above misfortune, and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated. A General on whom France counted to deliver his country in its danger with more than a hundred thousand of its defenders—Marshal Bazaine—has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and the accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered without even making the least effort, one hundred and twenty thousand men, 20,000 wounded, guns, cannons, colours, and the strongest citadel of France—Metz. Such a crime is above even the punishments of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you for twenty years. France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became without knowing it an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and was swallowed up, in spite of the heroism of the soldiers, by the treason of their chiefs. In the disaster of the country, in less than two months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, a sinister sequel to the military *coup de main* of December. It is time for us to

re-assert ourselves citizens, and under the aegis of the Republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the preservation of our political and social morality and manhood, however tried by disaster. Let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies whom everything favours, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it! Europe feels it in the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes. Receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grumble, but let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honour, independence, integrity, and all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, a country and indivisible! (Signed) Clemenceau, Gisie, Besan, Gambetta."

The proclamation, plastered about the streets, attracts crowds of readers, and causes great excitement. Groups of people are discussing the treachery of Bazaine, who is denounced; and bitter imprecations are uttered against the Bonapartists.

BARNE, Oct. 29th.—Late yesterday afternoon the authorities of this city were notified by parties in Belgium that 12 French men-of-war had just left Dunkirk, going north. The river entrances and coasts in the North and Baltic Seas will immediately be placed in a state of defence.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to Napoleon yesterday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside the Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will begin early next week.

LONDON, Oct.—A Cologne despatch dated the 20th says that the Prussians of the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000 men, nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

The news from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half

a pound of meat twice a week. Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city.

The rule to exclude all the strangers from Paris and to prevent the escape of citizens is rigidly enforced. The 4,000 officers taken prisoners at Metz have asked permission of the Prussian authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

The railway from Chalons to Paris, by way of Soissons, has been restored, and the Prussians are now using it as a means of transporting troops and supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Prussians continue the siege of Phalsbourg languidly, reckoning on the starvation of the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail. The Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services to-day. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—Invitations have been sent to the Rulers of various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 31.—The official despatch from Beaune announces that the Prussians have occupied the city of Dijon. The Prussians 12,000 strong, and well provided with artillery, attacked the city at nine o'clock in the forenoon on Sunday, and the bombardment continued till near nightfall. The town was not fortified, and the commander of the French, not able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 30.—On Friday last the French drove back the German outpost at Le Bourget, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris. At evening of that day the French were discovered in occupation in force of the position, which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the Guard attacked the point. After a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifications. Thirty officers and about 1,200 men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are acknowledged to be quite heavy, as the French fought behind earthworks.

TOURS, Oct. 31.—The journals of this city to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting the railway communication with the north, French vessels of war will carry the mails between France and England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Tribune's correspondent with the army of the Loire says fears of treason are everywhere expressed. All thoughtful people are for peace; while the army is for peace at any price. The real strength of this army does not exceed 60,000. The Government are exceedingly apprehensive as to what may befall the army, admitting that they have created such hopes of its success that the consequences of failure would be terrible.

AMIENS, Oct. 31.—Gen. Bourbaki arrived yesterday. He announces his intention to form a flying army with material to relieve the invested place, and take the field at the head of the forces.

A special telegram dated Versailles, the 30th of October, says formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a flag of truce. The King has announced his determination to immediately bombard the city. He considers that with the enormous number of prisoners who must inevitably be subject to the privations of hunger and suffering, consequent on a long siege, like that of Metz, it would under these circumstances be more merciful.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As Prussia still demands an accession of territory from France as a preliminary to peace, it is believed in official circles here that the war must proceed indefinitely.

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 30.—A detachment of 6,000 troops from the army of Prince Frederick Charles, has gone to besiege Longwy, near the Belgian frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—A report is current here that an attempt was made yesterday at Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unharmed, but Gen. Bonn, who stood near, was wounded.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7*o* Clock a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, PRECISELY 50c advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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Three lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

Division of the County.

"The letter of a 'Settler,' that appeared a short time ago in the Madoc Mercury, and to which we alluded at the time, struck a sympathetic chord in the heart of the editor of the Mercury, at least, for in his issue of the 29th, he prefuses another letter from the writer of the last, warmly advocating a separation, and claiming that a growing demand for a new existence is growing up, which is ready to wick at the expense of the undertaking, or any other difficulty that might defer the event. The editor, doubtless, knows of what he affirms, and in the absence of facts to the contrary, he and 'A Settler' are entitled to the benefit of the doubt. We asked 'A Settler,' however, for arguments in favour of a separation; and he gives us one fact, viz.: that the people of the back townships, feeling deeply the disabilities they labour under, have applied for admission to the County of Renfrew, which he seems to think applies to this case, but which occurs to us quite aside from the issue. It is important, doubtless; but can a remedy be found in separation? Evidently what the back townships want, is a market; and the organization of a new county would not make the road to the front, where all commodities not consumed by lumbermen, must come, any nearer. Our friends know they are ill, but, their diagnosis has not detected the complaint. It is a railway they want to remedy, as far as may be, what is wanting in their physical organization, while a willingness to abide by the decree of an inexorable Providence, that places their lot in a new country, is the only rest for the mental abstraction that afflicts them. We feel all the force of the situation: we know the disadvantages the back townships labour under, and they are not few, but we do not know a cure, else we would point it out, even though its tendency might be to curtail the interests of the frontier.

"If our friends would bend their energies to construct a road to connect with the Grand Junction, that will, probably, go as far north on the direct line, as Luke's, they would do more for themselves than they could do in any other way, and the front townships, and Belleville, would help them."—Ontario.

It would be well if there were no greater obstacles in the way of a Division of the County than the articles and the arguments—such as they are, as may be seen from the above—of our contemporary. The real difficulty, however, is, that the interests of all the population of the three front townships of North Hastings do not appear to be identical in the matter. The people in the southern parts of Hungerford, Huntingdon and Rawdon, have no direct interest in the change, as they are so near to Belleville: and they have been taught that a separation would increase their taxes. We believe this fear to be unfounded, and that it can be shown the share of the value of the present County buildings, and other constructions, to which North Hastings would be entitled in the event of separation, would be ample for the cost of the erection of new ones; and that the saving in the administration of justice, added to the expenses to private individuals of attending the

law courts in Belleville either as principals or witnesses, and in journeying to and fro to register deeds, &c., and back again at some future time to obtain the duplicates, would be quite equivalent to any other possible extra taxation; while even to the farmers most distant, there would be a positive advantage in the choice of another market in the rear, which would naturally follow the establishment of another County Town. And furthermore we repeat our belief that it is essential to the development of the back country; and that on all these grounds a good case may be made out for presenting the needful application for the change, which must come, sooner or later. The longer it is deferred, the more the South will have to pay, that's all.

form" party for the *Ontario*, supplies a *Tory* copy of the first water, in a neighbouring town, with its editorial.—These little people, however, will no doubt prove as interesting, if not quite so satisfactorily edifying, to the *Liberals* of Hastings County, as they must be amusing to outsiders.

A BIG TESTIMONIAL.—The *Globe* reveals a "found secret"—nothing less than that the nice sum of "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars" be raised by subscription and presented to Sir A. Macdonald as a small mark of gratitude for inestimable services he has rendered as the representative of Upper Canadian interests during his public career!"—Well, Sir John A. has the credit of always having taken good care of the interests of his friends rather than of his own, and so why shouldn't he return the compliment, if they feel inclined? It would look a little better, however, if the matter were deferred until after the Dominion Premier has finally retired from political life, as it has been hinted he thinks of doing; as it would scarcely be seemly to make a money testimonial to the Minister of Justice while still holding office.

IT.—It is said that Mr. Meudell, the Collector of Customs at Belleville, is to be superannuated—*that* his successor is to be Mr. Dickson, of Dartmouth.—The Belleville papers are unanimous on one point—and that is, if the superannuation is to take effect, they would rather see a subordinate in the Belleville office promoted, than some one from a distance put over his head. We hope that whenever the separation of North from South Hastings takes place, they will show themselves equally in favour of the principle of local offices being distributed among old residents, and not among those from a distance, who may have better chances of securing political influences in their own favour.

REMEMBER C. MORSE'S AUCTION.—(Saturday).

NO INFORMATION yet from Kingston as to when the next meeting of the Provisional Directors of the K. & M. R.R. is to be held.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. H. Dunn and one of his sons were engaged in blasting a "hard-head" on the farm, the charge prematurely exploded,—the powder scorching the face of Mr. Dunn, and the tamping-iron grazing the chin and cheek of his son. Fortunately neither of them are seriously injured.

HAY SCALE.—The want of hay-scales has long been felt in this village, and some time ago, an offer was made of \$10 to start a subscription thereof, but there was no response, and the matter dropped. The need, however, has been supplied by Mr. K. T. Gray, who has purchased the large Fairbanks platform scales of the Anglo-Saxon Gold Mining Co., and will place them in the street by the side of the "Emporium of the North." The excavation is already made, and the scales will probably be in working order to-day.

DROWNED.—Such of our readers as have not already heard of the sad event, will be pained to learn that the Rev. Thomas Lawson, the Wesleyan Missionary among the Indians at Grand River Station, was drowned on the 22nd ult., while in the act of crossing the river with his horse and buggy on a snow. The Kincardine Reporter says the chain by which he propelled the snow broke, whereupon he fell backwards into the water. He cried piteously for help, but no assistance could reach him in time, and he sank not more than 40 yards from the shore, in sight of his home. Not being a swim he could not help himself in the least.—Mr. Lawson was highly esteemed in Madoc, where he was stationed previously to returning to his former charge at Grand River.

WEATHER.—We have had all sorts of weather within the last few days. On Thursday of last week, there was thunder and lightning, and on Sunday afternoon the first snow of the season fell fast. It soon melted, however, and changed to rain, with a violent gale of wind, which was attended with numerous wrecks and the loss of some lives on the Lakes. On Monday there was a little more snow, then frosty nights—and since Tuesday, Indian summer.

TAX SALE.—The sale of land for taxes, by the Treasurer of this County, ended at Belleville on Wednesday of last week. The bidding, says the *Intelligencer*, was spirited, and with the exception of a very few lots, all were sold.

DEATH OF F. GABOURIE, Esq.—We regret to learn that Felix Gabourie, Esq., Reeve of Hungerford,

died this morning at his residence in Hungerford. Mr. Gabourie has been ill for a long time, therefore death was not unexpected. Deceased was one of the oldest residents of Hungerford, and of the old Bishop McDonald class of politicians. No matter how his country-men's co-religionists acted at elections, he was always true to the Conservative party. He was a kind and liberal man, and will be mourned by all who knew him.—*Intelligencer*, 28th ult.

FIRE.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, Messrs. Brown & St. Charles' carriage factory, Front Street, was discovered to be on fire. Flames were breaking through the roof, showing that the conflagration had made considerable progress. An alarm was at once raised, and the fire engines were quickly on the spot, but too late to save the building, which was of wood, and was quickly consumed. The hand engine, which was working first, did good service in saving the adjoining building, which was on fire several times. The fire is supposed to have originated from the chimney in the paint shop, in the upper part of the carriage factory, the proprietors of which lose very little of their stock. They had no insurance. The building was insured for \$200 in the Imperial.—*It.*

SEARCH.—The search for the body of the murdered Scott was unsuccessful, only an empty box being found in the grave where he was supposed to have been buried within the fort. The English speaking residents intend raising a monument on the spot of his murder.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Nov. 1st, 1870.

Adams, R.	McKoron, Geo.
Burris, Robert	Parks, Mrs.
Burris Joseph	Reynolds, Francis
Calvin, Joe	Short, Mrs Hannah (2)
Cotton, Wm	Thompson, Chas
Dyer, Thomas	Turnbull, Joe
Douglass, Miss E A	Vanorman, R
Fulerton, Miss F	White, Joe (2)
How, Miss May	Weir, Mark
Holmes, Isaac	Walsh, Miss Mary
Kincaid, Alex	Way, Amos
McIntosh, M.	White, Miss C

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Auction Sale of Furniture, &c.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale),
On SATURDAY, Nov. 5th, at One o'clock, P.M.,
His Household Effects, consisting of Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Alarm Clock, Cooking Stoves and furniture, &c., &c.
Also, a set of Single Harness, Mining Tools, Powder, &c.
Madoc, Oct. 28. C. MORSE.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbouring, or employing any of my children on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by them, that is to say, WILLIAM, DAVID, and CATHERINE HALSEY as I will hold them responsible for their wages, if employed by any party.

WILLIAM HALSEY.

Tudor, Oct. 8th, 1870.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with. Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29, Montreal.

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For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 44 Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co., Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted. Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S., SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.B., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston. LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk, WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS. OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC. Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

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THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of his village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, 95c to \$1.00. Barley, 85c. Rye, 55c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 60c. Butter, 16c/lb.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.00. Barley, 75c to 75c. Rye, 65c to 75c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c to 75c.

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 70 to 80c. Rye, 65c to 80c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE.....MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,

MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

NOTES.—Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It has been officially announced that the Queen, at a Council at Balmoral, sanctioned the contemplated marriage between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn.

Before six o'clock the morning after the new half-penny newspaper and card postage law went into operation, upwards of 250,000 half-penny cards were posted at the General Post-office, London.

The by-law granting \$40,000 bonus to the Peter-Law and Haliburton Railway was voted upon at Peterborough on the 27th ult., and passed, only 31 votes being recorded against it.

The want of hired female help is so seriously felt in Galt that the citizens have concluded to make application to Miss Bye on her return next month for a large number of the girls she will bring out with her.

The recent heavy rains have swelled the Ottawa river to its average volume. As there is yet a large amount of freight to be removed from Montreal to Ottawa, before navigation closes, this rise in the river will greatly facilitate its transportation.

It has been found difficult to get a crew for the iron armoured-plated turret ship Cerberus, bound from England to Australia. Sailors do not like to engage in such ships after the fearful fate of the Captain.

The fund for the relief of the widows and orphans made by the loss of the Captain has reached £10,000. The Central Relief Committee at Portsmouth have on their books 108 widows, 330 orphans, and 70 parents of seamen requiring relief, and to meet their wants at least £3,000 is asked for.

Senator Vickers of Maryland, deeded a foot of ground to 94 citizens of Chestertown, and this gave them property qualification to vote. A coloured sage, hearing of these things, deeded a foot of land to 150 coloured men, and in the local election, for which all this was done, cleaned out the Democratic candidates.

A large raft, consigned to Brick & Gorman, of Montreal, was carried by the wind on the morning of the 27th ult., against one of the piers of the Victoria Bridge, and broke up. Sixteen of the crew were thrown into the water, but were all rescued from pieces of the raft to which they managed to cling.

It is stated that the infamous Riel, of Scott murderer notoriety, will take up his residence in the Wood Mountains, on the Missouri, and that he will proceed there at once with only four or five followers, who still adhere to him, and who shared with him in the murder of Scott and other outrages.

A vote is about to be taken of the inhabitants of the town of Perth, for a by-law granting a bonus of four hundred dollars to any person or persons who will establish a woollen factory in that place, and employ twenty hands therein, with a further sum of two hundred dollars for every additional ten so employed, said person or persons to maintain the manufactory for a period of five years.

A St. Petersburg journal says that Marshal Bazein is only a Frenchman by naturalization. Some French engineer officers were authorized by Napoleon I. to enter the Russian service, and among them was M. Bazein. This gentleman was married, but had no child, and in 1811 he adopted an infant which was abandoned at his door. The foundling is the Marshal who has just surrendered Metz and what remained of the French regular army.

The wages for lumbermen this season on the river Lévres are—Ox teamsters, \$16 to \$18 per month; horse teamsters, \$15 to \$16 per month; axe men, if they remain to drive the logs in the spring, \$14 to \$16 per month; if engaged only for the winter, \$12 to \$14 per month; road cutters, railway men, and shore boys, \$10 to \$18 per month. On the Gatineau and Ottawa wages are much higher, and there seems to be a scarcity of men. Boatmen in Ottawa pay 20c to 25c per hour for hands to unload barges, and cannot get enough men to work.

GRAIN MARKET.—Napanee has pretensions to be the best grain market for the farmers, and yet on Wednesday, when the grain merchants of Kingston were paying 70 to 80 cents per bushel for barley, the farmers were receiving their 75 cents a bushel at Napanee with evident satisfaction.—*Whig.*

The same paper says: The country around Kingston is yearly growing more and more productive. Twenty years ago, very little grain was raised more than what was consumed by the growers. At present, early as the season is, nearly 100,000 bushels of barley alone have been brought to market, of which Mr. James Richardson has taken in 26,000 bushels,

McKinghorn nearly as much, and the other buyers the remainder, and yet there is very little brought from the distant parts of the county—waiting for sleighing.

It is related of a young Frenchman in one of the Berlin hospitals who had to have his hand amputated, that he refused to be put under the influence of chloroform. When the operation was finished he picked up the dead limb, kissed it, and said, "With this hand I have sustained my old mother," then laid it by his side, and turned his face to the wall in silence.

An order from the Militia Department at Ottawa says that the winter great coat for officers of infantry is to be made double-breasted, of cloth, the same colour as that worn by the men, skirt four inches below the knee, cuffs and collar of grey Astracan, buttons regulation pattern. Officers of rifle corps to wear the same description of coat, substituting black Astracan for grey on the cuffs and collar.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF DECEMBER 22, 1870, EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE.—This will be one of the greatest of modern total eclipses of the sun that has taken place; for not only does it occur when the moon is particularly near to the earth, but at a period when the earth is nearest the sun, and also at the time of the winter solstice, the moon likewise occulting the planet Saturn, the planet Venus on the same day being in configuration with the moon, 1° 6 min. south, the moon at the time approaching her conjunction with the planet Mercury, which latter body will be only 1 deg. 19 min. south of the moon.—In the opposite part of the heavens, are both the planet Jupiter (1 deg. 7 min. north) and the planet Uranus (only 56 min. south) of the moon, at a period when the planet Jupiter is approaching an opposition to the sun, which will take place on the 18th December, exercising a most powerful reciprocating influence on each other. By the combined influences thus exercised by the Sun, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Uranus, and the Earth, all being nearly in a right line, a configuration that has not taken place for centuries, and which seldom occurs; consequently, the effects on the earth will be considerable, creating earthquakes, tidal waves, storms, hurricanes and cyclones. Similar configurations were present at the time of the total eclipse of the 16th August, 1858, when Quito and Callao were destroyed by earthquakes and tidal wave; but even then, the influences were somewhat less than they will be on the 22nd December next. The eclipse will begin in the North Atlantic Ocean, the central line moving in a south-easterly direction. Crossing one part of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and soon afterwards attains its southern limits. The shadow of the moon now moves in a north-easterly direction and leaves Africa, and crossing the island of Sicily, the south of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, disappears. The penumbra of the moon decreasing rapidly, leaves the earth with the setting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in lat. 36° 58' north, long. 5° 1' west, a little to the north-east of Gibraltar, and near the Lisbon coast, creating tidal waves and earthquakes there of great severity, agitating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A REMARKABLE PREDICTION.—The *Tours Constitutionnel* publishes a document of a prophetic character, which just at the present moment possesses a more than ordinary interest. We allude to a prediction well known in certain parts of France as "the prophecy of Blois." It was made in 1808 by an Ursuline nun of that city. She foretold that troubles would come upon both Blois and France in 1848 and 1850. The former part of her prediction has come true; and therefore there is a probability that the latter part of it may also be realized. While foretelling trouble to France in the present year, the nun went on to predict "le sauveur accorde à la France," and added that he should be a man whom the country did not expect. According to the prophecy, the *grands maîtres* were to begin after the middle of July—it will be remembered that the war dates from just before that time—and before the vintage. The troubles foretold were to affect the capital especially, in which there were to be a fearful fight and very great massacre. "Both good and bad will fall in battles, for all the men will be called out, and only the old men left in the place. The time," the nun adds, "will be short; for the women will prepare the vintages, though the men will return to complete the work. Meantime no news will be obtained, excepting through private letters. Presently, three couriers will arrive at Blois, of whom the first will bring tidings that all is lost, the second will be in too great a hurry to stop at all, and the third, who will come by fire and water"—probably, that is, by rail-

way—"will be the bearer of good news. A *Té Deum* will then be sung, such as never had been heard before; but this *Té Deum* will not be in honour of him who reigned at first, but for the saviour granted to France." The prophecy of Blois ends by a statement to the effect that "the prince will not be there; they will go and seek him elsewhere; and after the prince has ascended the throne, France will enjoy peace and prosperity for 20 years."

VARIETIES.

Why is a whale like a water-lily?—Because it comes to the surface to blow.

The popular coloured ink for writing love letters now is violet, because it fades so soon.

A speculator having married a very homely girl, the possessor of a very large fortune, declared that it wasn't the face of his wife that struck him so much as her figure.

When a penny bank was established at Putney, and the deposits were added up at the end of the year, a brewer who was on the committee remarked, "Well, that represents thirty thousand pints of beer not drunk."

"Pa, has the world got a tail?" asked an urchin of his father. "No, child," replied the father; "how could it have one when it's round?" "Well, why do the papers say, 'so wags the world,' if it hasn't got a tail to wag?"

A child, while walking through an art gallery with her mother was attracted by a statue of Minerva. "Who is that?" said she. "My child, that is Minerva, the Goddess of wisdom." "Why didn't they make her husband too?" "Because she had none, my child." "That was because she was wise, wasn't it, mamma?" "That was the artless reply.

A private shooting gallery is attached to the office of the *Alta California*. Ability to hit the "bull's-eye" twice in three shots at forty paces is an indispensable qualification for probationary admission to the reportorial staff, and promotion is only accorded to increased proficiency, at regular competitive trials of skill and nerve.

A gentleman recently presented himself at the door of a French cabinet minister, but the guard refused to admit him. "It is all changed here, sir; your friend has been removed."—"Impossible," was the answer; "my friend is always the man who is in office."

An American school-girl, in writing to her mother, says, "I get along nicely with all my teachers except Miss —; but I don't blame her, because she accidentally shot the young man she was engaged to, and it naturally makes her feel kind of cross, especially on cloudy days."

A lady teacher in a Sunday school had occasion to illustrate a lesson on faith by the story of a child who was told by his father to drop from an elevated place into his arms. The father could not be seen by the child, yet when commanded it dropped. Upon the teacher's asking her class what was shown by this story, a bright little fellow immediately replied, "It showed he had a lot o' pluck."

"Will you do me a favour?" said young Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simon Hansom. "What is it, George?" said Hansom. "I wish you to lend me twenty pounds, sir."—"Call at my counting-house," rejoined Hansom. George was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentleman?"—"My personal security, sir." "Very well, get in here" said Hansom, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest. "Get in here," exclaimed George, in astonishment, "what for?"—"Why, this is where I always keep my personal securities."

WHO WAS PETER?—A Sabbath-school superintendent, after inveighing against the "pernicious practice" which some well-intentioned persons indulge in of telling amusing stories to children, went on to give his children something more to the point, and which should in no manner create amusement. He would tell them about Peter. "And who was Peter?" he asked. No reply. "What!" he exclaimed, "can none of you tell me who Peter was?" At last a little boy, about four years old, held up his hand in token of knowledge on the subject. "There's boy—a little boy—who can tell me who Peter was," said the superintendent, looking reprovingly at the larger children. "Now, my lad, tell us who Peter was."

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater." Had a wife and couldn't keep her," was the triumphant response.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 409.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

"Brown and The Globe."

When the scheme of Confederation was under consideration, one of the chief arguments in favour of its adoption was that with an enlarged territory, superior inducements would be held out to men fitted by nature and education to take leading parts in public life, to devote themselves to statesmanship; and it was prophesied that even the mere politicians, by the force of the new circumstances, would be enabled to get their minds out of the narrow groove of petty provincial prejudices and personalities in which they had so long been accustomed to run, that the government of Canada under the old union of the two Provinces had become an impossibility.

We have already—long before the first Dominion Parliament has reached its legal termination—an opportunity of seeing how far these anticipations have been, or are likely to be realized. As much fault has all along, ever since the Confederate Government has been in office, been found with the sectional character of the legislation initiated and carried out by it, as was ever the case while the squabbling of this sort was confined to Upper and Lower Canada; and in proof of this, one has only to look at the long array of charges now being put forward by the Opposition politicians and press against Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, with a view to affect the result of the next general election.

And how are these charges met by the papers which support—and in return are supported by—that administration? Why, by just the old eternal ding-dong against "Brown" and the *Globe*, and their so-called followers and satellites. In the preliminary skirmishing that is taking place before the grand combat to come off at election time, the Ministerialist papers, and some which profess to be independent, are bringing all their guns to bear upon the *Globe*, and evidently think the one thing needful to maintain the present ruling coalition in office and power, is to keep on firing away at the Managing Director, to stigmatize him as a "libeller," and to call him a disappointed politician who has utterly ruined the party he aspired to lead, while they triumphantly quote against him his own words that he is a "Governmental impossibility." No matter what subject the *Globe* takes up to comment upon and criticize, the ready cry is, "it is false," "it's a libel," "can the *Globe* ever be truthful?" or anything else than spitefully mean and malicious? In short, the *Globe* is to the Ministerialists what Paris is to the Prussians—unless they can bombard it so effectually as to silence it, all the rest of their labour in whitewashing governmental shortcomings is virtually thrown away.

This old style of assault on "Brown and the *Globe*" has been intensified since the failure of "Col." Gray to secure the criminal conviction of its Managing Director as a libeller. And it appears to us that the mere fact that prosecution was undertaken, is a pretty strong proof that the paper has not sunk so low in the public estimation and influence as its opponents would like to try and make their readers believe. If half they say about it is true, no gentleman could feel that his honour was in danger of suffering from anything it might say, or would think of demanding an apology from it; and the fact that it was prosecuted for an article which the majority of the jury pronounced no libel, is a clear acknowledgment that what it says has an influence on public opinion, that circulation, however large, without decent reputa-

tion, could possibly give. And it is equally evident that the real offence of Brown and the *Globe*, at the present time, in the eyes of Ministerialists, is the clearness with which the violation of the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act, in the monthly payment of \$300 to a Member of Parliament by Sir J. A. Macdonald, is brought before the people, through that trial. It is of no use to rake up all the old, political sins and inconsistencies of the Hon. George Brown so long as that point is dodged and avoided by the majority of the Ministerial papers, or only faintly apologised for by some of them. On that question, Brown and the *Globe* have got the ear of the people; and while such things are done, it will be hard to dispute the justice of the charge that the country is not governed so well or so wisely and purely as it ought to be: and though there may be no remedy during the term of the present Parliament, it will only be the more surely found at the next general election.

There is, after all, however, this blessing in Confederation, that the rising generation of Parliamentary electors, who will by and bye have the most to say as to choice of representatives, will have no need to bother their heads about the old issues which used to be fought over by "Tories" and "Clear Grits"—but they can judge for themselves of the character of the legislation of the Dominion Parliament as well of the Provincial Legislative Assembly. And so long as no better reply to the charges of the Opposition can be found than in flinging "Brown and the *Globe*" full at a long-suffering but wearied newspaper-reading public, the better are the chances of the Hon. G. B.'s regaining the popularity he is alleged to have hopelessly lost. And we have come to this conclusion after having attentively read all that has been said on the subject by the *Leader* ever since that paper was started! "Nuf sed."

The War in Europe.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by Thiers, and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of 25 days to allow an election to be held throughout France, the armistice to be based on a military *situs in quo* existing on the day of signature.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The conditions of the proposed armistice are the following:—Its duration will be of 25 days; the inhabitants will have the liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be held in all the departments. The Paris Government, owing to the events that took place lately, is resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority conferred upon it. The vote was taken place to-day.

It is not known here yet whether the armistice has been concluded.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the 27th, says after the departure of the Americans, the exodus of English will take place, together with the remainder of the British Embassy. About 300 English avail themselves of the permission to depart. Food is becoming scarce and dearer daily. At a horse market yesterday 700 sold for culinary purposes. There had been a previous sale. They all passed examination as to fitness for food. Donkeys and mules were also bought for cooking purposes, the former being in great demand on account of resembling the flavour of veal.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A rumour of the failure of negotiations for an armistice at Versailles is in circulation this afternoon, and had a depressing influence on the market. The tone of the communications between the British Foreign Office and Count Bismarck

has greatly improved, England having withdrawn her opposition to the cession of French territory to Germany.

The *Examiner* notices that Bismarck assumes a much more friendly attitude towards the United States than towards Great Britain, and comments with bitterness on the contrast.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night says all information received confirms the conclusion of the armistice, and the acceptance of its terms, including the permission that the supplies of food shall enter Paris on certain conditions.

La Situation says it has a private despatch to the same effect.

The same journal says a person carrying a night bag of slender contents, presented himself to-day at the French Consulate, demanding of M. Fleury to vacate his office in his favour as representative of the Provisional Government. M. Fleury refused, saying the English Government had not yet recognized the would be French republic.

Tours, Nov. 4.—No official announcement of the conclusion of the armistice at Paris has been made here. It is reported the army of the Loire would have attacked the Prussians at Orleans but for Thiers' mission to Versailles.

The Prussians Cross Gazette says:—If an armistice is granted Paris must not have the right to re-victual; this being admitted by all parties, it may be assumed that all believe peace will be negotiated during the temporary suspension of arms.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The election in Paris on the question of sustaining the powers of the Government of National Defence has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of the Government. The returns of the city are nearly complete. The result is as follows, in round numbers.—Ayes, 442,000; nays, 47,000; majority, 395,000.

Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris. According to the latest despatches there have been no military movements whatever since Sunday.

VERSAILLES, Sunday, Nov. 6, 4 p.m.—M. Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, and leave the royal headquarters.

A despatch from Versailles, dated 10 p.m., Nov. 4th, says:—The Provisional Government seem to be playing a double game. They officially assured the citizens that the Government would consent to no peace involving a cession of territory, but Thiers assured Bismarck every member of the Government was convinced the Constituent Assembly would make peace on the basis of a surrender of the Rhine Provinces and payment of indemnity, and that they would not oppose such a settlement.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6.—The Provisional Government has finally rejected the protocol agreed upon by Thiers and Bismarck, although previously they signified their approval. Thiers has received orders from Paris to notify Bismarck his conditions would not be accepted, and to return to the capital immediately. The cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on guarantees for the cession of territory if the war goes on. The Prussian ambassador at London says the struggle will continue all the winter.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times this morning, in an editorial on the situation in France, says: The armistice turned on the question of free ingress and egress at Paris during the twenty-five days, Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing. During the conference between Thiers and Jules Favre at Sevres the Paris forces maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over eight hours.

There are now 2,200 guns in position on the various fortifications in Paris. The London morning papers deplore the fatuity of Paris in declining the preliminary overtures of peace. The Duke of Grammont writes to the journals here to-day correcting statements as to events preliminary to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons for allowing these to circulate uncontradicted.

Large quantities of provisions still leave Liverpool for France.—The new French loan is conceded in place in the list at the Stock Board. The present price of the loan is 14 to 24 premium.

We are sorry to have to record the sudden death from inflammation of the lungs on the 8th instant of Sergeant Mark Weir, of No. 4 Company of the 49th Battalion of volunteers, at the early age of twenty-four, leaving a young wife to deplore and an infant about five months old. Deceased joined the Madoc Company at its formation in April, 1860, and was in a very short time made Non Commissioned officer, and has always been marked as one of the most punctual at drill, and was exceptionally attentive and steady in the ranks, and in the estimation of Captain Hawe, the most efficient non commissioned officer in the corps, wherefore his loss will be sensibly felt when the company again assembles for drill. Sergeant Weir was every inch a soldier, not only in appearance, but also in the willing obedience with which he executed all orders he received from the officers of the Company which had the honour of ranking him as one of their number, "a quality not always found in volunteers," but one which is always valued and esteemed. This is the first volunteer of the Madoc Company excepting the martyred Scott, that has been called to his final account, and we hope it may be a long time before we have to record the death of another. He was interred at Hazzard's Cemetery on the 9th and would have been buried with military honours had it been possible for Captain Hawe to have attended, which was rendered impossible, as the Division Court was sitting on that day and did not close until more than two hours after the time appointed for the funeral. —Com.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

The Situation in France.

Towards the end of last week it was announced that an armistice had been agreed to on the part of both the French Government and the Prussian military authorities, and hopes were entertained that this was the beginning of the end of the war, for it was thought that, with twenty-five days for reflection, neither party would be willing to resume hostilities, and that concessions would be made on both sides which would render the conclusion of peace possible. The news of an armistice, on the terms proposed, proved, however, quite unacceptable to the people. In Paris, a mob surrounded the Hotel de Ville, where the members of the Government of National Defence were assembled, and for some hours they were prisoners in the hands of a self elected Committee of Public Safety, but they were finally rescued by the interference of the National Guard. Gen. Trochu himself was threatened, muskets and bayonets being pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed the rioters. At Tours also the populace rose against the members of the Government, who were also rescued by the National Guard.

This indicates that whatever may be the truth of the desire for peace on the part of the French people who are beyond the immediate reach of the Prussians, and of their unwillingness to fight for the relief of Paris, those who have suffered at the hands of the enemy, are still opposed to submission on any terms the Prussians seem willing to grant. Whether influenced by this spirit or not the negotiations for the armistice have been broken off, each side accusing the other of duplicity, for the sake of gaining an advantage over the other. It is reported that a majority of the Government were in favor of concession to Prussia, but that Gen. Trochu was opposed to this course and overruled his colleagues. Trochu, whose inclinations were believed to be Orleanist, has declared himself in favour of the Republic, as the only hope of saving France.

A general battle is reported to have been fought near Orleans on the 8th, but no particulars have been received.

A battle is also supposed to have been fought at Thionville on Saturday and Sunday.

Since the failure of the armistice, the Prussians are expecting and preparing for an attack in force by the French from Paris.

The World's correspondent at Versailles, says that Gen. Trochu has 230,000 men in Paris fit for offensive service in the field, and that there are besides six armies in various parts of France, numbering altogether 530,000 drilled men, well armed in all respects except artillery, which deficiency is being rapidly remedied. According to the same correspondent, nearly a third of the besieging army are suffering from sickness, and Prussia has no more recruits to fall back upon.

Thiers, whose efforts to bring about an armistice rendered him very unpopular in Paris, where he was denounced by the "Reds" as a traitor and a dupe.

left the city in a balloon and arrived at Tours on the 8th.

Opinions differ as to the probability of the bombardment of Paris—some holding that the Prussians will not venture on it, fearing the universal condemnation of all civilized nations; others thinking that the King of Prussia only defers it, expecting a change of sentiment on the part of the Parisians; failing which, the bombardment will commence on the 15th.

MERCURY OFFICE, MADOC,
Monday afternoon, Nov. 7.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

HALF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE VILLAGE BURNT TO THE GROUND.

A calamity,—always feared, and long predicted, from the number and contiguity of wooden buildings—has at length occurred, and a large part of the business centre of the village has been destroyed by fire. At half-past seven o'clock this morning, the unwelcome alarm of fire was given, smoke being seen to issue from the store occupied by Mr John Robertson—the old Post office building, built by the late Mr George Olmstead, and the first place of business ever erected Madoc.

The fire broke out in the peak of the roof, near the chimney of the store stove, from which it must have originated, as there was no fire lighted at the time on the upper floor of the building.

The want of any fire preventive organization—either in the shape of an engine, or even hooks and ladders to tear down the adjoining buildings—was lamentably apparent from the very commencement of the fire. Attempts were made, by means of ropes, to pull down the buildings on either side; but they were so strongly framed, that all efforts of the kind were useless; and every exertion was then devoted to saving as much as possible of the stock and the household effects in the houses on that side of Durham Street. The intense heat of the flames, however, by the time this was done, threatened to set the houses on both sides of Durham and Division Streets—wide as they are—on fire; and with the stores of Mr. Robertson, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. C. G. Wilson's Medical Hall block (including Mr. G. D. Rawe's watchmaker's shop and Division Court office), one mass of fire, it was feared that the stores of Mr. John Harper, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Mr. L. Weiss, and Mr. J. Vannorsund, were certainly doomed. In fact, a ton and a half of rage in the upper part of Mr. Dale's store, did take fire; but by great exertions, especially on the part of Mr. Orrin Dunn and Mr. N. Hudgins, this was subdued: and by covering the roofs with blankets, and drenching them and the fronts with water, this side of the street was saved. The same precautions had to be taken with the store of Messrs. Deans, Gray & MacGregor, which was endangered by the fierce flames from the house occupied by Mr. Franklin, to which point, southwardly, the fire extended. Between Mr. Franklin's house and Moon's Hotel, there was only the small building occupied by Mrs. C. O'Hara, and had that caught fire, Moon's Hotel must have gone, and with it, most of the buildings on the other side of the way; for by that time the wind had shifted, and blew the flames in that direction. Seeing the danger to the Hotel from the small building mentioned, Mr. Mounsey and others hastened to tear it down, but on arriving there, found Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald already busily engaged at work there. But for this timely forethought, nothing could have saved the Hotel, as the old shanty, with the utmost exertions of all who could drag on the ropes, was not down one moment too soon. Even then, but for the change of wind, the chances of saving the Hastings House would have been very slight.

In the meantime, the buildings erected by Mr. Wood on the core west of the old Post-office, during the Gold excitement, and then tenanted by the law-yers, land-agents, assayers and other speculators who have long since departed, had also been burned to the ground; the heat blistering the window frames of the upper part of Mr. O'Flynn's store, and of Hudgins's Hotel, and setting fire two or three times to the wooden cornice of Mrs. Armstrong's building, which was only saved by constant watchfulness and considerable endurance of heat. Had it once gained a hold there, nothing could have saved the Anstee block, the Huffeman House, and the Mill.

While endeavouring to check the fire, by tearing down Wright's store, Mr. Joseph White sustained a severe cut on the head, from the sudden fall of a heavy piece of scantling, the other end of which inflicted a slight wound on the nose of Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald.—We did not hear of any other accidents,

though we saw several narrow escapes from thoughtless manner in which empty buckets were allowed to fall from roofs to which they had been carried.

A few pounds of gunpowder, judiciously used soon as it was seen that nothing could save the building in which the fire broke out, would have saved the adjoining properties, but the fear of scattering the burning embers prevented the adoption of course, which was early suggested.

With the exception of Mr. Wilson's and Wright's buildings, those destroyed were owned by Messrs. MacFarland and Baird, of Montreal, and were mostly insured.

Mr Robertson was insured \$1000 on his stock.

Mr Wright's loss on buildings and stock will probably amount to \$30,000: on which he was only partially insured: \$800 on buildings, and \$500 on stock.

Mr. Wilson was insured \$800 in the Toronto store.

Mr. Franklin was insured to a small amount on furniture.

Mr. Dale's loss is about \$150, chiefly from damage by water to his stock of hardware.

Mr. Wright has removed the portion of his stock which was saved, to Mrs. Armstrong's store; and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robertson have removed in the Anstee block.

The greater part of the goods which were hurriedly removed into the streets have been safe-housed again; but most of the stores have remained closed, having been shut while all hands were engaged in battling with this, the most destructive fire which has ever happened in the village.

The above was published in an extra, issued on the afternoon of the fire. We omitted to state that the telegraphic communication was suspended, through the wires being broken and the destruction of the poles in front of the burnt buildings. The instruments were removed in safety from Mr. Wilson's store, with the exception of the "key," which was lost; but communication was resumed, notwithstanding this deficiency, on Thursday, and messages can again be sent from the office, which is situated for the present in the Anstee block.

Mr. Wright's loss is by far the heaviest. From the nature of his stock and the situation of his premises, there was less time and opportunity, after the fire, had once got beyond control, to save as large a proportion as from the other stores burnt down; and many of the goods which had been rolled out into the street, and to the rear of the premises, were afterwards burnt up; while over \$300 worth of various articles in the cellar could not be got out. He took an account of his stock in September, and supposed that at that time he had something over \$1,200 of goods on the premises; but from the pressure of business in the meantime, as is well known, had not had time to extend the items. That has been done, since the fire, and the exhibit shows that the amount then on hand was \$2,170. Since September he has purchased and had delivered, for his fall trade, additional stock to the extent of \$2,000; so that, including the total destruction of his business premises, his loss will probably be little short of the sum mentioned, though it cannot be exactly ascertained until the salvage is examined.—Mr. Wright has already received replies from several of the wholesale firms he has dealt with for years, whom he notified of his misfortune; and Messrs. Pitcaethly and Kelso, of Fenwick, Fenwick, Hendry & Co., of Kingston, and others, have assured him of their sympathy, and express their confidence in him by offers of assistance, the supply of new goods, and the extension of time for the payment of accounts becoming due, &c.

Owing to the near approach of winter, none of the buildings destroyed are likely to be re-built before next Spring.

Considering that most of the buildings in the village are of wood, and that there is always danger of fire, it is surely time steps were taken to procure some sort of a fire engine. Had there been even a decent sized garden watering engine in the village, the fire might have been subdued without difficulty when it first broke out. We have seen such engines, the cost of which is probably not \$25, which would throw a stream of water over the highest building there is in the place.

We have been favoured by Mr. Forneri with a copy of that portion of his Report on the Survey of the Township of Faraday which relates to the soil, timber, water, &c., but too late for publication this week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for their active assistance in saving the Household Effects and a considerable portion of the Stock from the recent Fire which destroyed his premises.

C. G. WILSON.

Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned desires to return his thanks to the public generally, for their kind assistance in removing his stock from his premises during the late fire, and especially to the ladies who so actively exerted themselves on that occasion.

He would at the same time notify his old friends and customers that he will resume business in a few days at the store in Mrs. Armstrong's block.

All parties indebted to him are requested to call and settle accounts and notes due, without delay or further notice.

A. WRIGHT.

Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it may Concern.

BY-LAWS will be introduced at the next Meeting of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLASTON, LIMERICK and CASHEL, to be held at St. OLA, in the Township of Limerick, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1870, for Opening and Establishing the following ROADS:—

A Road commencing at the S. E. corner of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession of Limerick, thence North along the side line between Lots 16 and 17 to the fourth Concession, then along the Concession line West to the S. E. corner of Lot No. 18 in the fourth Concession, thence North along the side line to the 4th and 5th Concession line, the road line from there to the Hastings Road by the 20th and 21st side line, and the 8th and 9th Concession, said road to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S. W. corner of Lot No. 28 in the 3rd Concession of Cashel, thence westerly across Lots Nos. 29, 30, and S. E. corner of 31 in the 3rd Concession, and N. W. corner of Lot No. 31 in the 2nd Concession, and terminating at the Town-line of the Township of Limerick, said road to be on the South side of marks placed along said line and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S. W. corner of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Concession of Cashel, thence south-easterly along the side of lot, 18 chains to a stump marked A, thence south-westerly across Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25, terminating at the side road between the 25th and 26th lots, 10 chains from the S. W. corner of Lot No. 25, said road on the N. W. side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the end of Davidson's road on the Snow road, thence easterly to the corner of Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, through Lot No. 20 in the 5th concession, thence easterly along the concession across the end of Lot 18 in the 6th to the N.E. angle of said lot, thence northerly through Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, 26, 27, and 28 in Block B, and terminating at the north-east angle of said lot No. 28, and at the Concession road, said road on the south side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

By order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, Nov. 8th, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Nov. 1st, 1870.

Adams, R.	McKeran, Geo.
Burris, Robert	Parks, Mrs.
Burris Joseph	Reynolds, Francis
Calvin, Jno	Short, Mrs Hannah (2)
Cotton, Wm	Thompson, Chas
Dyer, Thomas	Tarball, Jno
Douglas, Miss E A	Vanorman, R
Fulerton, Miss F	White, Jno (2)
How, Miss May	Weir, Mark
Holmes, Isaac	Walsh, Miss Mary
Kincaid, Alex	Way, Amos
McIntosh, M	White, Miss C

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

School Taxes, Section No. 1, Madoc.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.

The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.
Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned desires gratefully to return his thanks to the Public generally for their kind assistance in removing his Stock and the Court Papers and Books from his office during the late fire; and more especially to the ladies who exerted themselves beyond measure on that occasion.

G. D. RAWE.

Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

AUCTION SALE

or
Valuable Improved Farms

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

MADOC, HUNGERFORD, AND TUDOR.

BY Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in certain Mortgages which will be produced at the Sale, ON TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1870,

At ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon,
At MOON'S Hotel, in the Village of Madoc,

PARCEL 1.

FARM IN MADOC.
The East Half of Lot Seventeen in the Third Concession of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, containing One hundred acres, more or less.

The following improvements said to be on property: 70 acres cleared and cultivated; a comfortable Log House, 18 by 24 feet; Frame Kitchen, 14 by 24; new Frame Barn, 32 by 50 feet; Log Shed, 18 by 36 feet; a never-failing spring creek between barn and house.

PARCEL 2.

FARM IN TUDOR.

LOTS Numbers 9 and 10 on the West side of the Hastings Road, in the said Township of Tudor, and Lots Numbers 24 and 25 in the First Concession of the aforesaid Township of Tudor, containing by admeasurement 275 acres of land, more or less, of which about 90 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

PARCEL 3.

FARM IN HUNGERFORD.

The East Half of Lot No. 19 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, more or less, of which about 75 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

TEEMS.—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; for balance, terms will be made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP JONES,

Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto.

Or to JOHN THOMAS, Belleville,

Or to S. D. ROSS, Madoc.

Dated Toronto, the 6th day of October, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE, MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,

MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbouring, or employing any of my children on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by them, that is to say, WILLIAM, DAVID, and CATHERINE HALSEY as I will hold them responsible for their wages, if employed by any party.

WILLIAM HALSEY.

Tudor, Oct. 8th, 1870.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages.

and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

FORNERI & KENNEDY,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.

All Orders by Mail receive immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

Repair neatly and cheaply executed.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;

or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,

Box 29½ Montreal.

Just as we were going to press Dr Williams brought us for view the finest trick of gold we have seen since the first famous one from the Richardson Mine. It weighs 4 lbs avoirdupois, and its worth is about \$12,000. It is the product of 1074 tons of rock from No 7 in the 9th concession of Marmora. The richest ore, we learn, is from the deepest part of the shaft.

Heavy rains fell from early on Tuesday till a late hour on Wednesday night, with a violent thunderstorm on Tuesday evening. The storm finished up with a high wind, and a return of Indian summer.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Erie, Pa., is now lighted up with natural gas obtained by boring. Thirteen gas wells are in successful operation. Their average depth is 550 feet.

While France is being invaded by Prussians, Belgium is experiencing an invasion of wild boars and deer, which, alarmed by the sound of artillery, are hastening a retreat into neutral territory.

By way of reprisal on account of the publication of the secret papers of the Emperor found at Paris, the Bonapartists threaten to publish documents which will compromise members of the old opposition parties.

Prussia is getting low down in manhood at last. The last report is that all the able-bodied young men from twenty to twenty-one not taken into the continent become enrolled into the Ersatz, and are liable to be called upon to join a depot at any moment.

The first moose seen in the County of Victoria for twenty years was killed a short time ago, near Hollow Lake, north of Minden. He was a bull of about four years old, and had a splendid pair of antlers, and his weight was seven hundred pounds.

The Times of the 11th instant contains a notice on the Australian preserved meat supply for the coming year, by which it appears this importation is increasing to an enormous extent, one firm alone estimating its exports to Britain at 150,000 sheep.

The Kingston News says a storm of short duration passed over the city, from the south-east, shortly after five o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant. The chimney of the house on Bagot street occupied by Mr Rourk was struck by the electric fluid, and cracked from top to bottom. Several other places were also struck, but received very little damage.

The Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, England, has commenced on an order to make 50,000,000 of 57-7ths bore breech-loading central-fire Boxer cartridges for the Snider-Enfield rifle, with which the Volunteers are about to be supplied, and now under conversion from the Enfield rifle.

With regard to affairs at the Prussian headquarters, the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—"The Crown Prince of Prussia's aversion is believed to grow greater every day to the continuance of the present cruel war. For many months he has not, it is well known, spoken to the Count Bismarck, whose ascendancy over the King he distrusts and deplores. In the family quarrel the Prince, not unnaturally, took the side of his mother."

The *Globe's* Quebec correspondent says that Noe Langevin, the youngest and last brother without public office, of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, has been appointed landing waiter at the Custom-house there, at a thousand dollars per annum.—M. Couillard, postmaster at Rimouski, a man very much respected among the people there, has been dismissed from his office, for refusing to give, without payment, to the messenger of the Hon. Mr Langevin, an unpaid letter addressed to that gentleman.

A pleasant story is told of the besiegers and besieged at Strasbourg. After the former had approached quite close to the fortifications, owing to the capture of lunettes 62 and 53, some of the Baden troops recognized old acquaintances among the defenders of the walls. They conversed together. At intervals they called out, "Stop down now, for we are going to fire." Happily their conversations need no longer be interrupted by the painful necessity of having to discharge loaded rifles at each other.

A horrible scene was recently witnessed at a farm in Benton county, Iowa. A man named Campbell, having bent over to raise, invited a number of friends to help him. In order to supply them with a good dinner, he killed a sheep, but neglected to carry off the head, which had been severed from the trunk, and left on the grass. Subsequently two boys passed the spot where the head lay. One of them suggested to the other that he should chop his head off in the same manner. The boy put his head down, and just as the axe was lifted, the screams of Mrs Campbell, who was looking on from a distance, attracted the attention of a number of men engaged in lifting a heavy log, so that they loosed their hold on the timber and it fell, killing four of them. The boy was also killed.

There is a great outcry at present in England over the very marked increase in vagrancy. There are some thirty or forty thousand wanderers perambulating the country—in spite of all legislative acts to the contrary—living, and in many cases living well, on the misplaced charity of the community. The plan of giving tickets instead of money has been

tried in one or two of the metropolitan districts and in the county of Dorset, with very marked effects. In seven months after the society in Dorset had come into operation, the vagrants were fewer by 30 per cent. If the plan were universally adopted it would sensibly abate the evil; as it is, however, it only shifts the evil from one quarter to another. The same plan ought to be tried in our own country, where, in spite of the demand for labour, vagrancy is beginning to show itself in rather an unpleasant manner.

The number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York during the quarter ending Sept. 30, was 51,187. During the same period 3,172 arrived at San Francisco.

The front of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa is to be planted with trees. Those selected are birch, elm, soft maple and horse chestnut, brought from Toronto.

A medical journal in New York has made the discovery that half the diseases which affect modern humanity are to be attributed to carpets. The writer asserts that carpeted rooms constantly occupied contain millions of particles of hair, cuticle, epithelium, ova, fungi, and other organic matter, which, set in motion by the trailing skirts of the women, make the air alive with infection, and fill our nostrils and lungs with the seeds of everything horrible.

An eminent London publisher has offered £10,000 for the exclusive right, for ten years, of publishing the revised version of the Bible now in progress. It is hoped that this offer, whether accepted or not, may be regarded as an encouraging expression of the interest and hope with which that important enterprise is regarded by the public.

A large cave has been discovered near the Thirty-one Mile Lake, some seventy-five miles up the Gatineau. It is stated to the Ottawa Free Press by those who have explored it, that they travelled as much as two miles underground in it, and did not come to its end. It branched out in all directions into immense halls and rooms. The entrance is small, and situated at the foot of a range of high mountains, under which the cave runs. It will, no doubt, be yet visited by hundreds of tourists, as the lakes in its vicinity swarm with the finest of trout, pike, pickerel, and black bass, that offer an irresistible temptation to sportsmen to pay that part of the country a visit.

There is a passage in Her Majesty's "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," which receives an accession of interest from the impending marriage of the Princess Louise. It occurs in the description of the Royal visit to Inverary. "Our reception," writes her Majesty, "was in the true Highland fashion. The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of Lorn, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but with very delicate features, like both his father and mother. He is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporrans,' scarf, and Highland bonnet."

A letter published in a German paper says that the French prisoners of war seem to prefer their quiet sojourn in Germany to the perils of seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. It was lately made known to the French prisoners at Marseilles that two hundred and forty Frenchmen were to be exchanged for an equal number of Germans, and those who were desirous of profiting by the opportunity were requested to come forward. Strange to say, not a single man accepted the invitation, so that the requisite number had to be chosen by lot, and it was plain from the action of those thus selected that their liberty was anything but welcome under the circumstances. Many of them shed tears on parting with their comrades.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER IN MANITOBA.—The Ottawa Times says:—"Despatches have been received by the Government from Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, announcing that he has issued four proclamations. First, one with regard to the sale of spirituous liquors, making it a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment to sell intoxicating drinks to Indians; secondly, a proclamation announcing the re-opening of the Courts of Justice; thirdly, a gazette appointing a sheriff, coroner, and justice of the peace; and, fourth, one containing the appointments of petty justices. Frank Villiers is appointed Chief Constable and Chief of Police, with Mr Louis de Plainval as his Deputy. Thus the work of establishing law and order is rapidly progressing under Mr Archibald's wise and prudent management, and every day it becomes more clearly apparent that the policy which has been pursued by the Government in re-

ference to Manitoba affairs, has been the correct one."

HAND BILLS IN NEWSPAPERS.—A notification has been received by some newspapers from the Post Office Inspector, to the effect that hand bills "any other thing" (excepting a publisher's account to his subscribers) must not be enclosed in newspapers, whether the words "extra" or "supplement" be printed upon them or no. The custom has been general throughout the Province, and by doing so, newspaper proprietors render themselves liable to one cent extra postage on every paper so mailed, and a fine of \$10.—The knowing advertiser will no longer be able to secure the advantage of newspaper circulation for their separate sheets, but must, if they want to do so, advertise in the usual way.

VARIETIES.

The first lesson in drawing—Drawing your breast. It is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported in the sky by its beams.

When are clothes like a railway train?—When they are on the line.

Something you are sure to have at your finger ends.—Nails.

A merchant in New York, who has lost his fortune in a petroleum oil well speculation, has been kindly advised to let well alone in future.

A correspondent asked if the brow of a woman ever became wrinkled. The editor replied, "The only information we can give on that point is that we have often seen it furrowed."

The bad man, diffusing the hue of his own spirit over the world, sees it full of treachery, selfishness and deceit. The good man is continually looking for and sees noble qualities.

An honest reputation is within the reach of all men; they may obtain it by social virtues and doing their duty. This kind of reputation, it is true, is neither brilliant nor startling, but it is generally the most conducive to happiness.

A clergyman reading a chapter of the Bible to a congregation, found himself at the bottom of the page with the words "And the Lord gave Noe his wife;" then, turning over two pages instead of one he continued, "and he pitched her within and without with pitch."

The Western youth who, being desirous to wed object of his affections, "interviewed" her paternal ancestor, and stated that, although he had no more worth speaking of, yet he was "chock full of d—l work," has got the girl. Other youths, Western Eastern, can take the hint.

"My dear," said a lady to her husband, "the friends here will not believe me when I say I'm only forty years old. You know that I speak the truth, don't you?"—"I certainly shall not deny it, my true love, since you have stuck to the point for the last dozen years, to my certain knowledge."

A rather amusing episode occurred recently in a railway carriage between a clerical gentleman and a porter. The clergyman had evidently had little time to change carriages, and transfer his luggage to the train in which he was to travel. The porters in such circumstances are, of course, always obliging, and one of them rendered him all possible assistance, indeed he was so careful that the gentleman left his luggage in charge of the official, and took his place in the train. He had not been long seated when the porter came up to the carriage to case the clerical gentleman's mind by informing him that everything was correct. The reverend gentleman being ignorant of the rule that railway porters are not allowed to receive any gratuities, but do receive them, did not do so, but, for some reason or other, the indefatigable servant remained standing at the carriage door. The clergyman, misinterpreting the meaning of his continued feeling his pockets, and after a good deal of fumbling, came upon the object of his search, and pulling out a bundle of tracts, selected one, politely handed it to the railway porter. The effect of which this had upon that worthy man cannot easily be described.

PATIENCE.—"You can do anything if you have patience," said an old uncle, who had made a fortune to his nephew, who had nearly spent one. "What can be carried in a sieve, if you only wait?"—"For a long time," asked the petulant spendthrift, selected one, and was patient for the old man's death. "Till it froze," was the cold reply.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 410.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 8:30 p.m.—The stock market has been greatly depressed this afternoon by rumours that Austria has joined France against Prussia; that French troops have re-taken Orleans, and that the French fleet have made important captures. The street is filled with rumours, which, however, cannot be received too cautiously. At this hour consols are down to 93 for both money and account, and U. S. 50-bonds are flat at 89 for the issue of '62.

Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at New Bremen had hoisted the white flag. The rumour was confirmed to-day by an official despatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. 5,000 prisoners, including 100 officers, fell into the enemy's hands. No guns were captured.

Gambetta has ordered that the drilling by infantry and recruits must be finished in twenty days.

Tours, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, commander of the army of the Loire, dated yesterday says:—We have taken possession of the city of Orleans after a fight of two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannons of Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Coulomiers on Wednesday the 9th. Notwithstanding bad weather and other unavoidable circumstances, the *clan* displayed by the troops was remarkable.

General De Paladines, on occupying the city, issued the following order to the army:—

The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy is now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory. Amid the disasters in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effort in order that this hope may not be mistaken.

LILLE, Nov. 11.—The City Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution that Marshal Bazaine, in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the city of Lille and all northern France craved for peace at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There is considerable excitement here over the movements of the French fleet. News of the bombardment of Hamburg is hourly expected.

Nov. 13.—A careful condensation of the reports received here by a high medical authority in the British army from all the German armies now in France shows that the aggregate deaths of German soldiers average 2,250 per day, which are due in a great degree to the bad sanitary arrangements and neglect of the sick and wounded. The opinion in military circles here is universal that unless the Germans can end the war before January, their final defeat is inevitable.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 12.—Gen. Von der Tann, on the 9th, repulsed all the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants. Only then did the Germans retire. On the 10th, a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French. The movements reported to-day show that quiet prevails around Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Despatches received here to-day from the German headquarters at Versailles announced that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so ill-provisioned that the surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg railway has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line.

The special correspondent of the Tribune with

Garibaldi on the 9th inst., writes from Autun that Michel with 5,000 men is on the road. As we started I asked Garibaldi if the movement to Autun was a retreat. He replied, "Certainly not. The Prussians being at Dijon it remains to be seen whether they mean to go from thence to Lyons or the centre of France. Gambetta wished to have us near him. Moreover we are nearly as far north as Dole." He said further he "thought the Prussians would probably occupy the department of the Jura."

The *World's* correspondent with Garibaldi at Autun telegraphs on the 10th inst.:—The rapidity of Garibaldi's movements is inimitable. Forty-eight hours after orders to quit Dole his whole force was in possession of Lyons et Loire. The movement was made by railway west to Moucharn, south to Bourg, east to Macon, north to Chagny and Epignac, and south again to Autun. The journey occupied seventeen hours. The troops filled 190 carriages. Garibaldi and his staff, with the first Italian legion, arrived at Autun at 1 a.m. A crowd gave them a hearty welcome. The First Legion is now armed with beautiful new Spencer rifles, just arrived from the United States.

Unauthenticated despatches from Blois and Tours contain confused accounts of another victory obtained by Aurelles over Von der Tann, near Arthenay. These despatches state that Von der Tann, being strengthened by reinforcements, advanced from Toury southward along the road leading by way of Chevilly and Orleans, but was attacked on the right flank with great impetuosity by Aurelles. The engagement resulted in the complete repulse of the Germans, the capture of a large number of prisoners and 26 guns.

The Times correspondent, writing from Tours says: The moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalculable. Reinforcements have gone forward to Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, who now has a large and effective army. Gambetta has returned to Tours from the army.

Tours, Nov. 13.—Minister Gambetta, in his proclamation to the Army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers on their victories of the 9th and 10th. He says:—Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owes her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you the public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline, you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you. Our honour hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardour, and you will overcome your enemy's superiority in cannon with French *clan* and a patriotic fury, so will the Republic issue victorious from the struggle.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz except the 17th and 4th divisions of Wurtzburgers, who were sent westward soon after the capitulation.

A change of plans has occurred at Lyons, and an immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans.

Recent firing from guns on the entrenchments show that they have a much greater range than was hitherto supposed. The shells of these guns yesterday reached and demolished the German works beyond Villa d'Avray. The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city. At a council held on Monday, Bismarck strenuously advocated the shooting of all captured balloonists. A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of alleged communication with Paris; they have been sent to Germany as prisoners of war.

Gen. Trochu marches out 50 or 60 battalions under the guns of Fort Mont Valerien. The Prussians are hourly expecting him to make a grand sortie.

TOURS, Nov. 14, evening.—The Associated Press despatch says:—The journals announce the material benefits of the battle at Coulomiers are greater than at first supposed. Numbers of Germans are now found hiding themselves in the woods and out-buildings. Several cannon have been found that

were abandoned during the hasty retreat of the enemy. Many horses were taken. A French General neglected to surround the woods as ordered, thus allowing 5,000 Bavarians to escape who were ready to surrender, and was dismissed from the army.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Versailles, of the 12th, says the first party of English from Paris have arrived here, the Secretary of the English Embassy accompanying them. They report that order prevails in Paris, but that food is steadily rising in price.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The Belgian Government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk. The French military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defence against the Prussians, but Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium herself would be the greatest sufferer. It is thought the negotiations will be successful.

The Russian Bear Beginning to Growl.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The excitement in London to-night is high in political circles, respecting the designs of Russia. It is believed she has a secret understanding with Prussia.

On Saturday a special courier arrived from St. Petersburg with a despatch to Earl Granville, said to be of the most serious and pressing character. Despatches were sent from the Foreign Office last night by special messengers to Vienna, Florence, Copenhagen and Constantinople. The Ministers left yesterday, but will be at the Dardanelles next week. Extraordinary activity exists in the army and navy departments. General European complication seems imminent.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The *Independence Belge* says that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Euzine was insupportable to her, she has never suggested a revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The *Free Press* to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black sea. The note desires equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from St. Petersburg on the 9th, says an imperial order was issued on that date, dismissing on an unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the 1st of March, 1857. Much uneasiness exists in diplomatic circles. A feeling prevails that the Government is about to make a declaration renouncing the obligations of the treaty of Paris; and it is understood that if such be the case, the British ambassador will demand his passport.

A despatch from London to the *World* says:—

The mission of Mr Odo Russell, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Versailles, is undertaken not by order of the Foreign Office, but in consequence of a late Cabinet Council. The object of the mission is to ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to the threatening note from Russia, read to Lord Granville, on Wednesday, by the Russian ambassador, formally repudiating the obligation of the treaty of 1856. Russell, it is understood, is instructed to inform Bismarck that England, Austria and Italy will unite to resist a violation of the treaty by Russia.

The mails of the Cunard steamship Tarifa, bringing London dates to Nov. 1st, and Queenstown to the 2nd, reached New York on the 14th. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing on October 21st, says that it is generally believed that Russia is about to take advantage of the war to promote her Eastern policy, and adds that the Sublime Porte formally denies any intention on the part of the Sultan to visit the Emperor Alexander at Odessa as was reported.

Another despatch to the *World* this morning (14th) says:—The agitation concerning Russian designs is increasing. In the best informed circles it is believed there is imminent danger of a general European conflict.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Business, first insertion.....	0 50
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Editor's lines, first insertion.....	0 70
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 16
Advertisement (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

The Situation in France.

Since the defeat of the Germans under Gen. Von der Tann, by the Army of the Loire, commanded by Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, nothing of a decisive nature has occurred either at or near Orleans or Paris, though small Prussian divisions are still devastating outlying districts. Both sides make up for want of action by indulging in big talk as to what they are going to do very shortly—the partisans of Prussia chuckling over the advance of Prince Frederic Charles' army to the relief of Gen. Von der Tann, and predicting that Gen. Moltke has got the French army of the Loire into a trap, the end of which will be another capitulation on a large scale, to be followed by the final collapse of France; while the friends of the French rejoice over news that Prince Frederic Charles' army cannot effect a junction with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's force at Tourny until the 23rd inst.; and that a batch of Prussian official despatches has been found at Orleans, from which the French Government has obtained valuable information of the enemy's intentions. Then Mr. Odo Russell, who has been sent to Versailles to see Bismarck concerning the threatening Eastern question, wrote to Lord Granville that he expects a long stay, and that there is a growing belief that the siege of Paris is a gigantic mistake; while the New York World's enthusiastic correspondent represents that the position of the Germans besieging the capital has become exceedingly critical, and that they find themselves besieged by the French, armies threatening their flanks and rear, so that Von Moltke is apprehensive of simultaneous attacks from them and the forces of Trochu in Paris, and is obliged to throw up intrenchments; and that the King of Prussia is anxious to be off to Berlin, but a sufficiently large force cannot be spared to escort him in safety.—A special telegram from Berlin on the 16th admits that the French movement to Chartres, which has been again occupied by them, is apparently intended as a preliminary to an attack on the western flank of the German army now investing Paris.

The recent successes of the French appear to have inspired them with fresh courage in place of the depression, fear and indecision with which for some time past they have had to contend.

The Russian Demand.

The latest despatches from Europe show that the demand of Russia for a revision of that provision of the treaty of 1856 which limits her naval power in the Black Sea, is causing great excitement, but no panic in the London money market, and in Europe generally. In England the popular indignation is very great against Russia, and the Government is preparing to act decisively. Lord Granville has written a despatch to Sir A. Buchanan, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, taking firm ground against the pretensions of Russia, to evade the provisions, objectionable to herself, of a treaty entered into solemnly with several powers.—The British fleet

is being got ready with all speed for active service; and the readiness of England, in conjunction with Italy and Austria, to accept war, if necessary, will probably be the means of averting it.

The Reform Agitation.

The Reformers in the Western part of the Province are proceeding vigorously with their efforts to influence public opinion, with a view to secure united party action at the next general election, so as to bring about a change of Government. They claim that by the "no party" and "union" cries of the last election, a large number of Reformers were deluded into supporting Conservatives, and that the head of the Government having by this means secured a Conservative majority in the House of Commons, has since deprived the Reformers of their due share of representation in the Dominion Cabinet, by—as it was predicted by some leading Reformers he would do—getting rid of the Reform members of the Cabinet just as quickly as he could, and filling their places with Conservatives and political nondescripts, and noisy office-seeking agitators. And further, that in order to retain office, the present "powers that be" have purchased support by corrupt and extravagant expenditure. Thus the Reform leaders announced their intention of fighting against a future, and they propose to remedy alleged abuses by a return to the constitutional plan of carrying on government by well defined, distinct party organization.

The leaders in this movement are Mr Mackenzie and Mr Blake, both of whom were to have been present at a meeting held at St. Catherines on Tuesday. The latter, however, was unavoidably absent, in consequence of the death of his father, Chancellor Blake, and the task of addressing the meeting devolved upon Mr Mackenzie, who spoke for two hours and a half to nearly 1,200 people.—The opponents of the Government have been twitted with going only to small country places, and avoiding the larger towns and cities, where their course would meet with no favour from the majority; and Mr Mackenzie, at the commencement of his speech, alluded to the fact that two journals in the town had admonished him to be careful of what he was about to say, or evil consequences might result. He was, as it happened, frequently interrupted by one individual, but only noted the interruptions to observe, that he had a great deal of experience of public meetings, and had always found that when they were disturbed, it was by supporters of the Government; and that he rather liked these interruptions, for when people told the truth, it stung them.—A considerable part of Mr Mackenzie's speech was devoted to a review of Sir E. Hincks' career, in anything but a flattering strain; and he also freely criticized the course of the Premier of Ontario, since Confederation, characterizing him as a mere voting machine, jumping about to the orders of Sir John A. Macdonald.—In the financial part of his statement, condemning the extravagance of the Government, Mr Mackenzie showed that the increase of the amount of interest payable on the public debt, since the present Government went into office, was already nearly half a million of dollars; and in reply to the denial of some Conservative journals that the civil list had been increased in the same space of time, he produced the following figures:—

"The Civil Service salaries in 1867 and 1868 amounted to \$399,038 13, but some six thousand dollars of this was spent in paying the salary of Mr. Doyle, acting the Governor of Nova Scotia, so that the real expenditure was \$393,038 13. In the first year of the Coalition Government it had risen, from \$393,000, to \$411,812 68 in 1869-9. In the year 1869-70 it had increased to \$444,551 66, and the estimates for this year now are \$471,675 82. Here was an increase of salaries to the amount of \$516,000 in these four years of civil service."

Mr Mackenzie also said—"Conservatives who wished to maintain Conservatism . . . were opposed to the proceedings of the present Government, and every day he received scores of letters from them telling him they had given their last vote for men who had brought nothing but degradation on the country they professed to serve."

Some time since, when Mr Mackenzie was offered office—which he declined—in the present Dominion Cabinet, he was pretty considerably complimented by some of the Government organs. If he was sufficiently respectable and reliable then, it will be a difficult task to discredit him now; and it will be interesting to observe how this increase in the civil list will be defended, as it appears it can no longer be denied.

The Late Fire.

Mr. Henderson, the Inspector of the Provincial Insurance Co., and Mr. Richmond, their general agent, arrived in Madoc early in the week, to investigate the claims for damages by the late fire; being also empowered to act on behalf of the Mutual, of Toronto. They have promptly allowed, in full, the amounts claimed by Mr. Andrew Wright and Mr. G. Wilson. Mr. John Dale finding on examination that his stock had been less damaged by water than he had reason at first to believe, informed the agents that he should be content if they repainted the front of his store, which had been badly scorched, and this offer was readily agreed to.

Between Mr. John Robertson and the Provincial Company, in which he was insured, there was however a most unfortunate disagreement. He claimed the full amount of his insurance, \$1,000. Mr. E. D. O'Flynn and Mr. R. T. Gray, who were called upon to act in the matter, assessed the damage on the portion of the stock saved at 15 per cent—say \$200; to which the agents were prepared to add, subject to the conditions of the policy, and after examining a number of witnesses, a further sum of \$215 for goods destroyed by fire. This amount of \$415 Mr. Robertson declined to accept, and the whole matter was accordingly referred to arbitration—Mr. E. D. O'Flynn was nominated on the part of the Insurance office, and Mr. A. B. Ross by Mr. Robertson. The arbitrators commenced their investigation on Tuesday evening, and adjourned to the next, when Mr. Ross was unable to attend from indisposition. The case was again adjourned till Thursday morning, and after the examination of several witnesses, was further adjourned till the evening, when it was resumed. Among the articles sworn to by Mr. Robertson as destroyed were eight or ten kegs of butter, which were in the cellar at the time of the fire. Mr. G. Robertson, clerk with his brother, deposed that there were some kegs of butter in the cellar at the time of the fire, though he could not state the exact number. On behalf of the Insurance office, Mr. R. T. Gray was called as a witness, and on being sworn, he deposed that he went into the cellar on the morning of the fire, with a young man, a stranger to him, and that they saw nothing of value, apparently, to remove; he himself saw no kegs of butter, though he would not say that there might not have been some there.

In the evening, an affidavit was produced from a Mr. Moore, of Belleville, the young man who went into the cellar with Mr. Gray—but who was too ill to appear personally—stating that he saw no kegs of butter there.—Mr. Robertson claimed that he ought to have the opportunity of cross-examining this witness, and called Mr. John Armstrong, who proved that there used to be some boxes of unsaleable window glass in the cellar, close by where the butter was; and Mr. Robertson contended that this was the witness who went into the cellar had overlooked the glass, which was still there, so they might not have seen the butter.—He also called Mr. Andrew Embury to prove that he had seen butter, in kegs and rolls, taken into the store recently.—This closed the case, when Mr. Henderson claimed a verdict for the Insurance Company, under the conditions of the policy, on the ground of fraud; he estimating the probable loss of Mr. Robertson, after examining the statement of the witness, at not more than \$100 in all.—Mr. Robertson said there was neither fraud, nor intent to defraud, on his part.

The arbitrators gave their award, about twelve o'clock at night, in favour of Mr. Robertson, but not for the full amount claimed. We presume that this decision effectually disposes of the charge of fraud.

North Hastings Temperance Organization.

The first meeting of the "North Hastings Temperance Organization" was held, pursuant to notice, at the School-House, Village of Madoc, on Thursday, the 13th instant, when the following officers were elected to fill the offices until the annual meeting, to take place in January next:—

A. F. Wood, President.
T. S. Agar and E. D. O'Flynn, Vice-Presidents.
Edward Mounsey, Treasurer.
James Fitzgerald, Secretary.
Horace Seymour, James Dale, W. H. Atkins, W. O'Flynn, Charles G. Wilson, Committee of Management.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the next meeting of the Society take place on Monday, the 14th instant, at eight o'clock, and that the meetings of the Society take place on every second Monday.

At a meeting held on Monday last, it was decided that on Monday, the 28th instant, the Society will give an Entertainment, consisting of Recitations and

Music, to which the public are cordially invited. Admission free.

A light fall of snow on Friday.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The *Chronicle* says this road is receiving the substantial aid and support promised at the preliminary meetings all along the route; and that Hon. B. Flint and Mr. Wood are a deputation to the Western portion of Peterborough County, and M. Bowell, M.P., J. F. Way, and Neil McArthur, Esq., a deputation to the eastern townships, to advocate the passing of the by-law granting \$75,000 by that County.

Kingston appears to have made up its mind to let the charter of the K. & M. R.R. quietly expire. It will undoubtedly be easier to do that than to get up any renewed interest in the project hereafter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDREW. WRIGHT

HAS NOW RESUMED BUSINESS, in the Store in Mrs. Armstrong's Block, on Cooper Street. Madoc, Nov. 18, 1870.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it may Concern.

BY-LAWS will be introduced at the next Meeting of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON, LIMERICK and CASHEL, to be held at St. OLA, in the Township of Limerick, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1870, for Opening and Establishing the following ROADS:

A Road commencing at the S.E. corner of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession of Limerick, thence North along the side line between Lots 16 and 17 to the fourth Concession, then along the Concession line West to the S.E. corner of Lot No. 18 in the fourth Concession, thence North along the side line to the 4th and 5th Concession line, the road line from there to the Hastings Road by the 20th and 21st side line, and the 8th and 9th Concession, said road to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 28 in the 3rd Concession of Cashel, thence westerly across Lots Nos. 29, 30, and S.E. corner of 34 in the 3rd Concession, and N.W. corner of Lot No. 31 in the 2nd Concession, and terminating at the Town-line of the Township of Limerick, said road to be on the South side of marks placed along said line and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Concession of Cashel, thence south-easterly along the side of lot, 13 chains to a stamp marked A, thence south-westerly across Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25, terminating at the side road between the 26th and 26th lots, ten chains from the S.W. corner of Lot No. 25, said road on the N.W. side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the end of Davidson's road on the Snow road, thence easterly to the corner of Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, through Lot No. 20 in the 5th concession, thence easterly along the concession across the end of Lot 18 in the 5th to the N.E. angle of said lot, thence northerly through Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, 26, 27, and 28 in Block B, and terminating at the north-east angle of said lot No. 28, and at the Concession road, said road on the south side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

By order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, Nov. 8th, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Nov. 1st, 1870.

Adams, R	McKeron, Geo
Burris, Robert	Parks, Mrs
Burris, Joseph	Reynolds, Francis
Calvin, Jno	Short, Mrs Hannah (2)
Cottom, Wm	Thompson, Chas
Dyett, Thomas	Turnbull, Jno
Douglas, Miss E A	Vanorman, R
Fulerton, Miss F	White, Jno (2)
Gay, Miss May	Weir, Mark
Holmes, Isaac	Walsh, Miss Mary
Kinsaid, Alex	Way, Amos
McIntosh, M	White, Miss C

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

SCHOOL TAXES, SECTION NO. 1, MADOC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.

The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.
Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned desires gratefully to return his thanks to the Public generally for their kind assistance in removing his Stock and the Court Papers and Books from his office during the late fire; and more especially to the ladies who exerted themselves beyond measure on that occasion.

W. D. RAWE.

Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

LOVELL'S

Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Province, I entreat you to distinguish my works, and that in other cases it has been seen that my Directories have been abandoned. I would request those desirous of giving a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railways and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of these Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers.....	\$12 Ccy.
United States.....	12 Gold.
Great Britain and Ireland do.....	23 Sig.
France, Germany, &c. do.....	23 Sig.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....	\$4.00
Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71.....	4.00
Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71.....	2.00
Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71.....	3.00
Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71.....	2.00
Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71.....	2.00

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered.

Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE, MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.
Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbouring, or employing any of my children on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by them,—that is to say, WILLIAM, DAVID, and CATHERINE HALSEY as I will hold them responsible for their wages, if employed by any party.

WILLIAM HALSEY.

Tudor, Oct. 8th, 1870.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE, TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

FORNERI & KENNEDY,

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

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THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

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VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

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Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., MADOC;

or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,

Box 29, Montreal.

Markets:

MADOC.—Wheat, 95c to \$1.00. Barley, 6d.

Rye, 6d. Oats, 40c. Peas, 60c. Butter, 1d.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$0.90 to \$1.05.

Barley, 65c to 70c. Rye, 65c to 68c. Oats, 40c

to 60c. Peas, 60c to 65c.

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.05 a bushel. Barley,

60 to 65c. Rye, 60c to 65c. Oats, 65c. Peas, 60c

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Rumour says that Earl Derby has disposed, or is about disposing, of his Irish property.

The County Council of Seymour have unanimously passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$35,000 to the Grand Junction Railway.

The Ottawa Free Press understands that an influential petition is about being presented to the Right Reverend the Anglican Bishop of Ontario to remove the see from Kingston to the Capital.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that about twenty French villages had been burned and one hundred and fifty peasants shot for carrying on illicit warfare against the Germans.

It is reported that the Fenians confined in the Kingston Penitentiary have become hopeful of a speedy release now that the Imperial government has exhibited a spirit of leniency by liberating O'Donovan Rossa.

The veteran Captain Judkins, of the Scotia, Commander of the Guard fleet, having determined to retire from the marine service at the conclusion of the present trip on the other side, a testimonial is to be given him by gentlemen in New York.

The new married woman's property law in England has gone into effect. A woman's earnings are herister her own; she may sue and be sued separately; a husband is not liable for his wife's ante-marriage debts.

The body of a man floating upright in the water, near Picton, was discovered early last Monday morning. It was recognized as the body of an aged man named Garratt, who lived near Robbin's Mills. It was not ascertained how he got into the water.

The Hong Kong (China) papers announce the death of Emily, the youngest daughter of Sir John Bowring, at the Italian Convent, Hong Kong, in which she took the vows several years ago as one of the daughters of charity, under the name of Sister Aloysia.

It is estimated that at least two thousand trunks full of valuable articles belonging to Americans are now at the railway station in Paris. The trains would take no baggage during the stampede from the gay capital.

Advice from Frankfort state that from one end of Germany to the other a cry of discontent is rising. The country is calling out for its able-bodied population, and the able-bodied population who are now warring in France are beginning to call out for a restoration to their country.

During a discussion in the Sheffield (Eng.) town council on the minutes of the free library committee, Mr. Alderman Webster, county coroner and ex-mayor, said he had read some 3,000 volumes of novels, and he thought he was a great deal better for it. He hoped he should live to read a thousand more.

Operations were shown lately by some men of the Royal Engineers with a new and very small spade, by means of which a man is enabled to throw up sufficient earth to form a covering for himself in three minutes, and it is thought that before long a similar spade will be carried by all infantry soldiers.

The ex-Emperor told lady Cowley, when she went to him lately at Wilhelmshohe, that he and the Empress together had no more than £1,290 a year. The Empress has mortgaged her Spanish property, the full retail. He told Lady Cowley all this, as solemnly as if the words were those of a dying man.

In Cambridge University, England, the best salaried chair is that of the Regius Professorship of Divinity, worth over ten thousand dollars a year. The poorest salaried place is the Professorship of Arabic, worth three hundred and fifty dollars a year. Both these places are vacant now, and curiously enough there are more applicants for the first one.

Since it was decided in the Duke of Newcastle's case that peers may be bankrupts, there has been quite a brisk competition in schedule filing on the part of noble lords. The Earl of Winchelsea and Lords de Manley and Moslyn are already under the kind protection of the court, and a passage through it bids fair to become *che*.

The "Court Journal" says that too much seems to be known by Prussia. Her system is the perfection of spying. It has enabled her to conduct this war in France, and it enables her to tell us that copies of contracts about arms sold by England to France are in her hands. We must look to the Prussians who are in England with extreme suspicion for the future.

The trade in quarrying grindstones is rapidly increasing in Nova Scotia. Within a few years back there was nothing heard of this enterprise, but this season one firm at Minudie employs sixty men and will ship 12,000 tons grindstones to the United States, where a ready market is found at about \$15 a ton. At the Lower Cove quarry one hundred men are employed, and the shipments this season will reach 2,000 tons.

A resolution in favour of giving a million dollars to aid in constructing the Canada Central Railway has been adopted by a large meeting of the residents of the Centre Ward, Montreal. This road, the prospects of which are brightening, must, when extended to the Georgian Bay, pass through the rear townships of Hastings County.

A new system of mountain railway has lately been laid down in Hungary. The line requires no permanent way at all. Square bearers of oak, eight inches thick and fourteen broad, are laid on the ground, and only at rare intervals are cross sleepers used. On the two edges of the bearers are rails only two inches broad, and so thin that they only weigh one pound per foot. The trucks run on a pair of wheels eight inches in diameter. The bodies of the trucks are three times the width of the rails, and placed so low on the wheels that they have just room to move. This system was originally proposed by an Englishman. The cost is about one thousand dollars per mile.

As the London Times' correspondent at Versailles, the other night, was in bed reading a letter, there was a clank of steel and a tramp of boots in the passage outside. A knock at the door. "Come in!" It came an officer of the landwehr, followed by the Swiss maid with a candle in her hand. "I have come to warn you," he said, very courteously in French, "that you must not approach the window with a light, nor are you to exhibit candles in the window. If you went to the window with a light you might be shot by the sentry below. We must prevent signals being made."

The enormous addition to the work of the London Post-office letter carriers, caused by the circulation of the new post cards, has it is alleged already created much dissatisfaction among them. A large addition to the number of post-office sorters has been recently made, in anticipation of the greatly increased business of the department, by the appointment of a great many boy sorters, but the staff of letter carriers has not been augmented in anything like the proportion in which the work has increased. Hence a movement for "considering the present and future prospects of the post-office employees" is talked of, but some difficulty is felt in organizing any such movement in the face of the minute of the Postmaster General of March 18, 1866, which forbids, on pain of dismissal, "the holding by officers of the department of any meeting beyond the walls of the Post-office building for the discussion of official questions."

CAPE DIAMONDS.—By the Cape mail several parcels of diamonds have been received in London, and the private commercial advices are very favourable as regards the animation the discoveries have created in the colony. At present the number of explorers is about 1,500, and experience thus far seems to show an average return for their labour of about 12s or 15s per day, but the influx to the district was expected soon to amount to 20,000. The distance is 800 miles from Cape Town and rather less from Natal, and the community will have to constitute its own form of Government. There is, however, a Prussian Protestant Missionary on the spot, who appears to collect a kind of export tax on the authority of some of the local chiefs.

THE SUZ CANAL.—We have not heard much lately of the Suez Canal. English capitalists are said to smile when it is mentioned, and to say with sang-froid it will fall very long into English hands. The commerce passing through the canal being so limited to steamers, does not seem sufficient to leave a dividend for the shareholders, after all the enormous obligation holders have been paid. The capital already swallowed up, and the amount that will be yet required, will require the whole of the commerce between Europe, India, and China, to give anything like a remunerating interest for the money. The rate of insurance for navigating the Red Sea, and the difference of freight as between steam and sail, will nearly equalize the expenses of the passage round the canal.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At the Kingston Assizes, James Deacon, of the township of Clarendon, was found guilty of the murder of his wife, in March, by

poisoning her with strychnine. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of December next. Dan Mann and John Smith were also put on trial for the murder of Henry Trail, a Penitentiary guard, on 7th of July last. Mann was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to be hanged; also on the 14th December. Smith, who was found guilty of manslaughter only, was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude in the Penitentiary. He received his sentence smilingly, and left the dock with a very pleased expression.

MARINE LOSSES.—The amount of losses by shipwreck during the past month have been enormous. The number of lives amounted to 482, and the property in ships, as far as we have heard, amounted to \$2,500,000, which is exclusive of cargo, which must be fully \$40,000,000 more. Probably many vessels have foundered in these terrific gales that will never be heard of again. The gales have not been confined to any particular locality, as is usually the case, but have reached all the oceans, and the results have been very nearly the same in all sections. October has always been looked upon as a quiet, calm month, and one of the best for crossing the ocean; but this year it has been particularly boisterous and full of disaster. These furious storms may be the forerunners of a dangerous winter to our shipping interests, and we may yet be called upon to record a still larger series of ocean disasters than those of October. We trust, however, that we have had the worst of these gales, and that the season which opened so disastrously may end favourably.—*New York Bulletin*.

VARIETIES.

Inn-genius—A hotel clerk.

What was the first bet made—The alpha-bet.

One of the pleasantest kinds of husbandry is that of destroying a widow's weeds.

A Milwaukee tobacconist has placed in front of his store a blackboard, on which he bulletins small accounts that certain parties have neglected to settle.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a gentleman in search of a house. "It ought to be," was the reply, "the painter gave it two coats recently."

It is said that the Kaw Indians salt the railroad track in order to entice cattle in front of the cars, so that they can get the carcasses. Now who doubts that the Indian can be civilized?

"Will you take sunding?" said a German teetotaler to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Well, den, let's take a walk."

A man in Ohio, while collection was taking to aid the heathen, pocketed all the money in the plate. When asked to explain his conduct, he replied that he was the greatest heathen in that part of the country.

A London paper says:—"There are three kinds of dancing—the graceful, the ungraceful and the disgraceful. The first has disappeared from the boards of the theatres, and we can afford to dispense with the third, leaving the second for those who care to witness it."

At a wedding the other day, a pet Skye terrier, belonging to the bride, slipped unobserved into the church after the party. He remained very quiet till the end of the service, but on the post-ceremonial kiss being administered it entered into his doggish brain that his mistress was suffering an injury, so he attacked the unfortunate groom. Barks, yelps, screams, expletives. Tableau.

RATHER CURIOUS.—A no less authority than the London *Lancelet* says that after years of observation it has found that people who are asleep when a railway collision takes place, or at the occurrence of any other accident, escape with fewer injuries. To look around over some of our church congregations one would think that all of them read the *Lancelet*, and nine out of ten expected the roof of the building to fall in, and were prepared for "fewer injuries."

A few years ago a little fellow was taken by his father to a carpenter, to be bound apprentice to him, after the fashion of those times. In settling the business the master who was one of the stiff kind observed: "Well, boy, I suppose you can eat most anything, can't you? I always make my boys live on what they don't like." "I love everything but mince-pie and apple-pie!" was the boy's instant reply.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 411.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Thomas Carlyle writes two and a half columns in small type to the *Times* on the subject of the war between France and Prussia. He shows what France, after an experience of four centuries, is pretty sure to do again when she gets on her feet, and therefore praises the policy pursued by Prussia, which he claims is founded on solid and practical prudence.

Advices from Paris via Belgium represent the citizens, though they see an army coming to their relief, are tired of the war, and condemn the Government for rejecting an armistice, and demand the convocation of the National Assembly. M. Renan, in the *Journal des Débats*, writes that in spite of hostilities the delegates can be got together within eight days, and the press and the people are urging the authorities to take action to this end.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—The King to-day telegraphed to Queen Augusta at Berlin that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday repulsed the enemy along the whole line near Dreux. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Lemans.

A special telegram to the *World*, from Tours, on the 17th, has the following:—General Paladines has repeated his strategic movement which secured his late victory at Orleans, and has accomplished another still more important success. While holding the German forces at Touy by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own, he has swung around his left wing, moving at the same time the whole corps from Chartres, along the road leading through Abis, Orsonville, Authou, and St Hilaire, to Ettampe, where the corps paused. By this movement Paladines thrust himself between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris, while also encircling the German army on the front, right flank, and rear. While this was going on, the Germans, divining danger, commenced to retreat from Touy northwards, along the road leading to Augerville, to a point twelve miles south of Ettampe. Some fighting occurred, resulting in advantage to the French, who everywhere greatly outnumbered the enemy. Paladines' vanguard is now 22 miles due south of Versailles. The Government at Tours has information to the effect that the advance of the army of Prince Frederick Charles only reached Auxerre to-day, a ten days' march from Touy.

LONDON, November 19th.—Despatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed the proposals for armistices, based upon pecuniary war compensation, razing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine—the great powers guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions by any future French Government. A congress to assemble to settle these questions, and also to deliberate upon the Eastern question.

A Paris balloon letter says Gen. Trochu intends shortly to force from the city 10,000 half-starved citizens for whom he cannot longer provide.

Not one word of news has been received from Paris since the 9th.

Tours, Nov. 18, evening.—The Prussians occupy the site of Cherisy. A severe battle has been going on before Dreux since two this afternoon. The result is unknown. Von Der Tann occupies a line extending from the Paris and Orleans Railway to Beineval. The affair at Arthenay on the 16th was of trifling importance.

A telegram from Tours, dated the 18th, states that a detachment of Gardes Mobile, belonging to the army of the Centre under Gen. Fierck, which is advancing from Lemans, along the line of railway from that city to Chartres, had reached Dreux, twenty-five miles south-west of Versailles, when they encountered the 17th division of the German army; being outnumbered a detachment fell back upon the main body. This engagement has nothing to do with the army of the Loire, which at last advised had fully succeeded in turning the German right. The German force which encountered the Gardes Mobile near Dreux, was marching from St. Germain to join

Von der Tann. It is unofficially reported here that Gen. D'Aurelles does not propose to make a further advance, but having secured an extremely strong position will await an attack from the combined forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements of all arms daily. Yesterday a very strong train of artillery and a large body of Cavalry moved from Tours to join him. His strength is greater even than it was reported. An official statement shows that his army numbers nearly 250,000 men with a daily increase of 500.

Rumours continue to circulate of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian position before Paris by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday.

Tours, Nov. 19, midnight.—The following official despatch has been made public:—The Prussians at Chatillon were surprised by a party of Garibaldians under Rieciotti, and all were killed or taken prisoners.

LILLE, Nov. 20.—Two skirmishes took place yesterday in the department of Aisne. The French were driven back. The losses were about equal. A skirmish at Gouy is also reported. In an engagement at Sorey on the 16th the Prussians lost 200 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Germans threaten to attack Neufchâtel. The French losses in the conflicts before Montmedy are serious.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 20.—The *Times*'s special says: It is believed the French will make no sortie at present from Paris.

The army of the Loire has withdrawn southward to avoid being shut in between the German armies marching against it.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Berlin despatch says that rumours of a doubtful character are in circulation in Berlin to the effect that the capitulation of Paris is imminent. It is also rumoured in this connection that the administration of the commissariat is busily preparing to receive a large French force.

BERLIN, Nov. 19th.—In consequence of recent decimation of the armies in France by disease and by battle, the Government has been forced to announce that the next levy of recruits will be in the proportion of 6 to every 1,000 of the population, instead of 4 per 1,000, as originally proposed.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 21.—The three Prussian armies under the Duke of Mecklenburg, Gen. Von der Tann and Prince Frederick Charles have effected a junction, and the whole force is now acting on the offensive against Gen. De Paladines. The Army of the Loire is supposed to be retreating behind Orleans. The Prussian army is now moving southward, and General Manteuffel, who was ordered to operate against the northern line of fortified cities, has regraded, and is now marching west to join in the attack upon the Army of the Loire.

The Russian Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment. There seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand, that it is insolent in the last degree.—The *Times* has a strong article this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says, if the Russians put a fleet on the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other powers are bound to do so.

The *Morning Post* says the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All the neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war, in order to hold Prussia engaged, while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France, detaining them, will show herself once more the saviour of Europe.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

The merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

A *Tribune* special says: The *Daily News* will publish an article saying the power which discards its most solemn pledges as soon as an opportunity offers goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—A *Tribune* special says that in official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, and that in case of war they will co-operate.

The news from London and Vienna causes panic in the Bourse.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *World*'s special says:—Mr. Odo Russell has received assurance from Count Bismarck that there is no private understanding between Russia and Prussia on the Black Sea question. It is asserted that Russia has declared her willingness to grant very extensive military furloughs to allay the uneasiness of the people.

Constantinople advises show that the Porte is preparing to make an energetic resistance to Russian pretensions.

Article 9 of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, is still regarded as a barrier to war, especially when considered in connection with the protocol of April 23 of the same year. This article, as explained by the protocol, requires reference of the questions which may arise to a friendly Power preliminary to any act of hostility. It will be noticed that an overt act, not a declaration however, hostile it may be in tone, is necessary to constitute a breach of the treaty. The overt act is still wanting. Prussia, in case of the revision of the treaty, will consent to no restriction on the full action of the *Emperor*.

Incessant activity prevails at the War office in Pall Mall and at the Admiralty in Whitehall. The Duke of Cambridge has taken up quarters at the War office, and all the Lords of Admiralty remain constantly at Whitehall. Work goes on night and day to prepare for war. A war meeting is to be called at the Mansion House early next week. The Government is insisting that Russia shall withdraw her pretensions or be compelled to do so.

All the ironclads and a number of wooden vessels and transports are fitting up for sea. A statement on the condition of the naval reserve coast-guard and pensioners show there are 23,800 experienced sailors who could be brought into active service within a fortnight.

The Snider breech-loaders are being served out to volunteers and regiments.

Large orders which have been received here from Russia for pig-iron, cannon, shot, lead, antimony and copper, will not be filled.

An official statement of the strength of the Russian army on a war footing, shows the following results: Regular army—infantry, 977,588; cavalry, 68,592; artillery, 98,278; engineers, 55,160; guns, 1,800. Irregular army—Cossacks, troops of the Caucasus: infantry, 37,174; cavalry, 143,892; artillery, 7,361; guns, 22. Totals, 1,367,857.

BUSSOLE, Nov. 20.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belg* says vessels will be bought in the United States with money due for Alaska.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A *Tribune* special from St. Petersburg of the 12th says:—A decree has been issued extending the compulsory military service to all classes of the population. The decree is well received by the journals, and is considered a peaceful measure.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* discussed to-day the English note, and says Karl Granville admits the substance of Russia's demands, and therefore it is useless to quarrel about the form. Austria did the same, by Von Bismarck's proposition to revise the treaty. No advantage to England or Austria would arise from war. A form of circular was necessary, because it was impossible to get the Congress to modify the treaty otherwise. Russia was not the first to break the treaty. A peaceful result will probably be obtained by diplomacy.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Opinion, first insertion	6 50
Each subsequent insertion	6 12 ½
Advertisement, first insertion	7 00
Each subsequent insertion	7 16
Advertiser (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

The Railway.

"RAILWAY.—Our Napanee neighbours have published a notice stating that application will be made, at the next session of the Ontario Parliament, for an Act to incorporate a company to build a Railway from Napanee to Madoc. Success to them."

The above announcement, which is clipped from the *Addington Beaver*, will no doubt be as welcome to many persons in this locality, as the idea of such a railway appears to be to our Newburgh *conferees*. For it is just the very project which has been suggested to us by several gentlemen, who for some time have come to the conclusion that Kingston meant to drop the proposed K. & M. RR.; some, because they found that there appeared to be no prospect of another meeting of the Provisional Directors being called; others, on account of "information received," which, to them, satisfactorily accounted for the diminished ardour of the first eager advocates of the scheme who hailed from Kingston. To all such suggestions, we have replied that personally we could take no steps in the matter at present, but would wait a little longer, in the hope that something might yet be done about the K. & M. RR.; but as it is scarcely possible for anything now to be accomplished before the expiration of the year from the granting of the charter, the friends of this new project are much more likely to throw what influence they possess on its behalf, rather than to look with favour on any proposal to get the charter renewed, which by some is conjectured will be the move of those who are supposed to desire to control affairs just to suit themselves.

If that conjecture be correct, there is now a fine opportunity offered to those who are inclined to lay the blame of the failure of the K. & M. RR. on the Provisional Directors from Madoc, to "make a proposal on their own hook" (as we were informed, a short time ago, they thought of doing) to the Kingston people, and see whether it will be eagerly caught at by them; or whether it will find as much or more support from the people of this township than an offer from the projectors of the Napanee RR. will obtain.

Since the above was written, we find the following in the *Kingston News*, of Wednesday:—

"KINGSTON AND MADOC RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Directors of the above Railway was called last (Tuesday) evening in the Mayor's Office, City Buildings; but in the absence of a quorum, no general business was transacted. The four city members, the President, the Secretary Mr. A. Livingston, Mr. F. Gildersleeve, and Mr. Cunningham, were present, as well as a number of interested persons, who discussed at some length the question of petitioning the Legislature and Government of Ontario for a grant of money to assist in building the road."

We do not see how there was any likelihood of a quorum at this meeting, as no notice of it was received by the Madoc Directors, and consequently most likely by none of the other country Directors;

nor have the Madoc Provisional Directors been favoured with any reply to inquiries when the next meeting would take place.

The Situation in France.

There has been no serious fighting, and but little commanding lately around Paris. Accounts from Germany state that the attempt to take the Army of the Loire in the rear has been abandoned by Prince Frederick Charles, and that all the German forces are now concentrating on Paris, and that incessant exertions are directed to the formation of a second outer circle of investment, to cover the inner line from interruption during active operations. French accounts state that the circle of investment around Paris is enlarging daily, and that the chances of resistance and reprisal are increasing. In Paris, the successes of the Army of the Loire have produced an excellent effect: the people had consented to abandon their eagerness for a sortie, and were resigned to stand on the defensive. While the supply of meat has been limited to 50 grammes daily, horse-flesh and vegetables are still abundant.

In the North of France, the garrison of Montmedy made a successful sortie on the 17th, and 500 Germans were either killed, wounded, or captured; and the besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire of the fortress.—The Uhlans are not so successful at first, and more than 1,000 were lately driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed. Thionville is being vigorously bombarded by the Prussians.

From Brussels a report comes that a proposition for peace, as well as for an armistice, will soon be submitted at Versailles, from the basis of which the principle of territorial cession will be excluded.—A London despatch says in regard to the proposed armistice, the same difficulty as before blocks the way, namely, about provisioning Paris during the truce.

The Russian Question.

Late accounts represented the excitement caused by the pretensions of Russia as calming down in England. Notwithstanding the reported dissent of some members of the Government from the position taken at once by Earl Granville against these pretensions, and the advice of peace-at-any-price men to let Russia do just as she chose, rather than go to war with her, the general current of popular opinion has been too hostile to be disregarded by Prince Gortchakov, whose tone was said to have become conciliatory and pacific. It was believed he would withdraw from his first position, and be willing to refer the question at issue to a Conference, which will not be summoned till after the termination of the present war.—But a London telegram of the 23rd says the news is more warlike to-day, and a rumour is now current of a hostile despatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the money market; and a St. Petersburg despatch of the 23rd says—"To an address from the Lithuanian regiment, the Czar replied yesterday, 'I hope there will be no war, but if God wills it, you will prove your known devotion.'

The Grand Trunk.

Some few weeks since, the *Globe* saw fit to find fault with the G. T. R., which it styles "1400 miles of smash-ups and crash-ups"—a state of affairs it attributed to the non-attention of Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the road, to the duties appertaining to his office. Straightway the anti-Globe faction opened out, full cry, in the usual style, against the offending paper and its Managing Director, flatly contradicting every allegation, boldly—very boldly, considering all the circumstances—asserting that the G. T. R. was excellently managed; its cars real travelling palaces, new rails laid, more business done than ever, &c. &c. Thereupon the *Globe* appealed to the people—and according to its enemies there was just one paper on the side of the *Globe* throughout Canada. It struck us rather differently—but then we don't see as many exchanges, nowadays, as our go-ahead contemporaries.—But letting the *Press* alone, and taking the appeal to "the people"—whose verdict, and not that of the *Press*, was asked—one of

the Grand Trunk defenders might see reason to change its opinion. We think it would, if I heard the complaints of its subscribers to its last edition, when it did not come to hand at the M. P. O. on Friday night, the 11th instant. "Grand Trunk" was the general reply to the grumblers demanded of their neighbours the reason why.

"Grand Trunk again" was the remark on the Saturday night, the 12th instant, when there was no Western mail—for which the people accordingly waited till the following Monday evening. The Western mail missed again, on Saturday the 19th—on Sunday, the 21st, on Tuesday, the 22nd, Wednesday, the 23rd, and on Thursday the 24th.

Now, if the Grand Trunk management, or its management, is not responsible for this continual absence of "no Western mail to-night," we should much obliged for information as to whom the blame is due. The people—deluded, it may be—of the parts all say "Grand Trunk," though the local people hitherto said not a word on the subject.

Remember the Temperance Entertainment (free) on Monday evening next.

The frame of the Madoc Cheese Factory already partially raised.

SKATING.—After several nights of sufficiently high frost and in the absence of snow, the lovers of skating in this village found the mill pond in good order for their favourite pastime by the beginning of the week, and did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity, before the snow came down in earnest. Some showed themselves to be not only good but graceful skaters,—and among these were several girls,—and a number of little boys and girls were initiating them to the best of their ability. One of the two of the youngsters contrived to break through the edge of the ice, and get a ducking, but fortunately not in deep water.

SLEIGHING.—On Tuesday night, soon after sunset, it commenced to rain, and the frozen ground was soon covered with a sheet of glare ice. The rain turned to snow before morning, and the sleighs began to run and the bells to jingle, for the first time this season. On Wednesday, the 23rd of November. At first it appeared the snow was likely to remain for the winter, but, on Thursday afternoon it thawed set in, and with a clear sky and warm sun on Friday, it looks as if there will be no need for waggon on wheels for sleighs next week.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Harris, eldest son of Mr. Colman Harris, met with a painful accident one day last week, which had nearly cost him his life. He was engaged attending a threshing machine, one of Walker's cleaners, at his father's residence on Lot 12, Concession 8, Madoc, and while in the act of stepping over a rod known as the tumbling rod, leading from the mill, his pantaloons being rolled at the bottom caught in one of the bolts, quickly winding him up; and before the motion of the machine could be stopped, the rod had made several revolutions, threshing him heavily on the floor each time. Mr. Harris, who was taken up insensible, was placed under the care of Dr. Sutton, and is progressing favourably. Besides sustaining several severe bruises, he had one of his legs broken just above the ankle. It was a wonder to all present, how Mr. Harris escaped being smashed to pieces.—I believe there is a law in England compelling the covering of rods of machinery, and if such a law were enforced in this country, similar accidents, which are constantly occurring, could be avoided. This is one of several misfortunes that have befallen the family lately, eliciting for them the sympathy of the whole community.—Com.

The *Orillia Packet* is the name of a weekly paper, the publication of which has just been commenced by Messrs. W. M. Hale & Co. It is a twenty-eight column paper, neatly printed, and is the second one which it is thought the village, of 1,500 inhabitants, can support. It is Liberal-Conservative in politics, but appears to try and deserve success in looking after local news, rather than in devoting much attention to party politics,—in which country papers cannot compete successfully against the Toronto dailies.

The meetings in Peterborough County in favour of the Grand Junction Railway have brought forward prominently the fact that that scheme will meet with as great difficulties as the K. & M. RR. has done, from the difference of opinion among the people of the various localities interested in giving bonds, as to the proper route to be selected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to the Public for their kind and successful assistance in removing his Office Books, Papers, and Furniture at the late Fire, during his absence.

A. L. MACLELLAN.

Madoc, November 22nd, 1870.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it may Concern.

BY-LAWS will be introduced at the next Meeting of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLASTON, LIMERICK and CASHEL, to be held at St. OLA, in the Township of Limerick, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1870, for Opening and Establishing the following ROADS:

A Road commencing at the S.E. corner of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession of Limerick, thence North along the side line between Lots 18 and 17 to the fourth Concession, then along the Concession line West to the S.E. corner of Lot No. 18 in the fourth Concession, thence North along the side line from the 4th and 5th Concession line, the road line from thence to the Hastings Road by the 20th and 21st side line, and the 8th and 9th Concession, said road to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 28 in the 3rd Concession of Cashel, thence westerly across Lots Nos. 29, 30, and S.E. corner of 34 in the 3rd Concession, and N.W. corner of Lot No. 31 in the 2nd Concession, and terminating at the Town-line of the Township of Limerick, said road to be on the South side of marks placed along said line and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 21, in the 4th Concession of Cashel, thence south-easterly along the side of lot, 18 chains to a stump marked A, thence south-westerly across Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25, terminating at the side road between the 25th and 26th lots, ten chains from the S.W. corner of Lot No. 25, said road on the N.W. side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the end of Davidson's road on the Snow road, thence easterly to the corner of Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession through Lot No. 20 in the 6th concession, thence easterly along the concession across the end of Lot 18 in the 5th to the N.E. angle of said lot, thence northerly through Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, 26, 27, and 28 in Block B, and terminating at the north-east angle of said lot No. 28, and at the Concession road, said road on the south side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

By order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MELLBRIDGE, Tudor, Nov. 8th, 1870.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE Subscriber has opened out, in the Store on the opposite corner to his old Stand, his

STOCK SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE, which he offers for Sale

At Cost, or even Less,

in order to clear it all out before RENEWING for the Spring Trade.

The Stock comprises a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

All of which must be sold, even at a sacrifice!

The Subscriber would also invite attention to a

New Stock of Goods,

which he had received just before the Fire, and not having been then opened, they are still in first-class condition, but will also be sold at Reduced Rates!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his old Friends and Customers for their former liberal patronage, and hopes for a continuance of the same in future.

J. ROBERTSON.

Madoc, November 22nd, 1870.

ANDREW WRIGHT

HAS NOW RESUMED BUSINESS, in the Store in Mrs Armstrong's Block, on Cooper Street.

Madoc, Nov. 18, 1870.

School Taxes, Section No. 1, Madoc.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.

The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.

Madoc, Nov. 10th, 1870.

LOVELL'S

Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Province, and especially in the Town of Madoc, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desirous to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly in the towns and villages of Hastings and Steamboat Roads, important places on the lines being laid off till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Canadian quarter-dollar notes are in circulation in Detroit.

A despatch from Lyons says the notorious George Francis Train has been missing for five days, and it is feared he has been assassinated.

Lord Napier of Magdala is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Lord Lucan, it is said, will have command of the cavalry.

The Courier says the want of decent dwellings is really felt in Trenton. Fifty new dwellings could be let in one week if they were to had.

The London Record is informed that the New Testament revisionists have voted that the true translation of Our Lord's Prayer is, "Deliver us from the evil one."

A farmer in the Saguenay region harvested two thousand bushels of wheat this fall, a proof that although far, very far to the northward, the country iseminently adapted to agricultural production.

The formal opening of the Gosford Railway, to which members of the House and the Press were invited, was postponed on the morning of the 19th, owing to a heavy snow storm, for a week.

The Cossacks, heretofore an irregular body of Russian light horse, have been transformed into regular troops by an Imperial decree, much to their disatisfaction. Their body is sixty thousand strong.

They are talking, in the Western cities, of reviving an ancient custom of selling real estate by auction, the sale to continue only while an inch of candle is being consumed.

The Ottawa Times is informed that a gold mine, with some veins of silver, has been discovered on the 11th concession of Dalhousie, about twenty miles out Perta, on the property of Mr H. McLean, of Ottawa.

The Church Record says that the Archbishop of Canterbury is desirous that a committee of prelates should be appointed by the Upper House of Convocation to consider a plan for the revision of the Prayer Book.

"Free markets, free roads, no tolls," is the cry in Washington now. The loss of the military is stirring the people to counterbalance it by attracting produce to the city from the back country to a free market over open roads.

J. J. McElhone, short-hand reporter of the Washington Globe, can write with both hands at the same time—the left taking notes and the right transcribing and is said to be the only man in the world who does this.

Several Georgia planters are to give garden tillage and special cultivation to China cotton seed, which the Commissioner of Agriculture has supplied them. The cotton represented by this seed is raised in the south of China, where the cold is intense from November to March.

The Mount Forest Examiner learns from good authority that the sum of \$200,000 has been placed to the credit of the Ontario Government by the Dominion arbitration, on account of the Land Improvement Fund, and that the amount is now in the hands of the Ontario Government for distribution per Order-Council in North Wellington, Grey and Bruce.

The number of inhabitants of Berlin belonging to the reserve of Landwehr who have been called on for service is 35,000, or nearly five per cent. of the population. This, however, is considerably above the average of the whole country. More than 900 of their wives, having no means of support, maintained by the city.

Dr. Jacoby, recently imprisoned at Loeizien on account of his violent opposition to the Prussian Government's war measures, has not been re-elected to parliament. His known opposition to the project for annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat. Even in democratic districts the democrats were defeated who had taken and against this annexation.

Queen Victoria returned on the 4th inst. to Windsor, England, and, after a brief stay at the Castle, will go to Osborne, returning thence in February the marriage of her daughter. The Queen's decessions and constant change of residence are a considerable amount. She very rarely remains more than a few weeks in the same place.

Karl Russell has written a pamphlet on the situation of France. He proposes the joint armed resistance of Powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and part of Lorraine. He urges England to form a strong military reserve, based on the militia, and places a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander.

Mr Wheeler, the celebrated diamond hunter of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in London. It is asserted he brought some stones valued at £30,000, and weighing 88 carats.

The Lincolnshire (England) men still keep fighting the sea, as the Dutchmen have done for ages. The latest feat has been the enclosure of 1,000 acres of valuable alluvial land in the parishes of Kirkton and Frampton. The embankment, about four miles in length, has been completed in the short space of six months.

The Libby Prison in Richmond is now given to the peaceful arts. Under its roof are two large mills, one for grinding bones into a fertilizer and another for grinding sumac. The proprietors of the latter, pay about \$1,000 a day in small sums, for sumac leaves. These are gathered by very poor people, mostly negroes.

The commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 of able-bodied men to be continually traversing the sea; of this number probably 7,500 die every year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by casualties of the sea averages twenty-five millions of dollars.

The Ottawa Times of the 17th says that Mr Frank Macdougall, a younger brother of the honourable member for North Lanark, died recently. The deceased gentleman accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor's party to Pembina last winter. He was a young man of much talent, and his early death will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends in Ontario.

The British iron trade, according to a Wolverhampton report, is sadly interfered with by the continuance of the determination of the French people to fight to the bitter end. The iron-masters and hardware manufacturers loudly complain of this state of things. The mischief is becoming widespread, the new and the old countries being alike affected. It is shown that the disorganization of financial matters in Germany and France has begun to affect the American demand for iron, because many of the American securities had to be negotiated in the territories now so fearfully disturbed. The Russian trade has been similarly affected.

The Montreal Gazette mentions as an unprecedented circumstance that there were in that harbour last week no less than five vessels of the Allan steamship line, the Peruvia, the Corinthian, the European, the St. Patrick, and the Moravian, the last arrived. Those who wish to take a validitory look at these noble Canadian steamships have no time to lose. Before many days they will all have left us—the campaign of 1870 will have been concluded. The wharves present an appearance of unusual activity, all the vessels in port being evidently and naturally anxious to get away to safer waters with all possible despatch.

The winter clothing for the troops, together with the officers' baggage, &c., arrived at Fort Garry about three weeks since, in charge of Capt. Perry, of Ottawa, who performed his task in the most satisfactory manner possible. The two battalions of Canadian Rifles in Manitoba, numbering from 700 to 800 men, are now fully provided against the inclemencies of the approaching season with warm overcoats, new tunics, fur caps, gloves, &c. They have also with them two of the Abyssinian mountain guns, and a good supply of ammunition. The Adjutant-General and the Militia department seem to have provided against all possible contingencies.

A rumour was current in Quebec on the 17th, though it was impossible to find from what source it had come, that a serious mutiny occurred on board H. M. Troopship Orontes, after her departure on the previous morning, between some men of the 6th Regiment and their officers, arising out of leaving certain married women behind. The rumour has it that the mutineers made an attempt to sink the ship, and that one of the ringleaders was court-martialled and shot. Another account says that the mutiny occurred before the steamer sailed, the soldiers refusing to go on board, when a serious collision resulted with the blue jackets, in which cutlasses and bayonets were freely used. The soldiers were finally overpowered, and about one hundred of them were sent on board under restraint. It is understood that a court-martial will be ordered, and it is feared that sentences of death and transportation must be passed. The Governor-General, the Chronicle says, has ordered the married women left behind to be provided with passages on the Tamar to Bermuda. The rumor of the mutiny is now stated to have had no foundation in fact.

As ex-Secretary Cox was born in Canada—his parents, who were citizens of the United States, being temporarily residents of Montreal—two of the Cincinnati papers are discussing with some warmth whether he is eligible to the Presidency of the U. S.

More BEEF.—Three weeks ago we noticed that a drove of over one hundred cattle passed through Bobcaygeon on their way to the woods to be converted into beef for the shantymen. We have since heard there were 143 animals in the drove, and on Tuesday last about fifty more beef cattle passed through the village to the shanties. We know that men working in the woods have appetites that would astonish persons engaged in sedentary occupations, but lumbering to the north of us must be carried on pretty extensively to need so large a supply of the one article, of beef.—Bobcaygeon Independent.

VARIETIES.

An inn-vocation—Tending bar.
A bad debt—The owing of a grudge.
A fleeting show—A travelling circus.

A yawn in company generally indicates a gap in the conversation.

"Time works wonders" as the lady said, when she got married after a thirteen years' courtship.

The reason there are so many sheep's heads in existence is because such a number of children are "perfect little lambs."

A swimming school in Frankfort-on-the-Maine announced in English—"Swimming instructions given by a teacher of both sexes."

"You have only yourself to please," said a Benedict to an old bachelor. "True," replied he; "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it!"

The latest hair-restorer is a chief who stole a quantity of wigs, and afterwards returned them to the owner.

An Eastern editor, speaking of a brother contemporary, says that he must be a believer in hydrotherapy, for he lies in wet sheets.

A country girl coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy, kissed by the dew. "No, indeed," was the simple reply, "that wasn't his name."

One of the miseries of life is to be beaten in an argument and immediately afterward to think of some expression which would have totally annihilated your opponent.

An American paper mentions the case of a woman who is so large round her waist that her husband can't embrace her all at once; but when he takes one hug he makes a chalk mark so as to know where to commence the next time going round.

A little six year old girl of New Britain, Conn., was playing with her father's horse a few days ago, by offering the animal an apple which she had in her teeth. The horse accepted and the child lost a portion of her nose. The little one bore the pain well, saying she knew the horse didn't mean to do it, because he looked very sorry.

In the theatre of war the boxes are for cartridges, the stalls are for the cavalry, the vivandieres' tent is the gallery, the pit is for the dead, tiers are those of widows and orphans, the prompter is ambition or revenge, or conquest, or sometimes a just cause; the stars are the marshals and generals, the stock is the army, and the curtain, which closes in the final scene, is generally a tape-bound diplomatic rag, or a patch-up peace.

In all policies of life insurance these, amongst a host of others questions, occur:—"Age of father, if living?" "Age of mother, if living?" A man in the country who filled up an application made his father's age, "if living," one hundred and twelve years, and his mother one hundred and two. The agent was amazed at this shewing, and fancied he had got an excellent subject; but, feeling somewhat dubious, remarked that the man came of a very long lived family. "Oh, you see, sir," replied the applicant, "my parents died many years ago, but 'if living' would be aged as they put down." "Oh, I see," said the agent.

LITERATURE.—Among the Sunday-school children of a certain church was a poor little fellow, who could not tell the number of the house in which he lived, and was charged when he next came to bring it. The next time he appeared he was asked if he had brought the number. "No, sir," said he; "it was named on the door so tight that I couldn't get it off."